SECOND EDITION.

Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1891. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

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To rent for the summer season from $300 to $1,000. Choice marine building sites for sale.
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Jewelers,
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Will open for the season early in June.

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New importation of
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Bon Bon Boxes,
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Improvements and repairs well and promptly done.
Orders left with Mr. Walter Sherman, No. 142 Thames street, New York Book Store, will be immediately attended to.

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KAZANJIAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
TURKISH, PERSIAN AND JAPANESE GOODS.
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MILLINERY.
M. F. COTTRELL,
Travers Block,
Will be open, on and after date, three evenings in the week, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, where will be found a choice assortment of new shapes and shades in MILLINERY for the season.

K. N. Sullivan,
30 Washington Square,
Has a fine selection of
Ribbons, Laces and Hats.
Also a fine assortment of White Leghorns.
Open every evening.

POWELL'S
SUPERIOR
TOILET COLOGNE.
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CHEMIST,
THAMES and PELHAM STREETS.

THOMAS YENOSKI,
First-class Caterer.
Parties, balls, picnics attended to promptly. Address Merchants' Club.

Boston Store

Ladies' and Misses'
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

We would direct particular attention to a
SPECIAL INVOICE
Of Ladies' Muslin Underwear just received. The lot embraces full sets and also odd pieces, and is the season's accumulation of samples and odd sizes of a
Leading Manufacturer
In this line. Those anticipating the purchase of this class of goods will do well to examine this lot immediately, as it will be sold at merely
NOMINAL PRICES
For such fine merchandise.
For the convenience of our patrons a special table will be devoted to the display of this entire line.
KING & McLEOD.

Second Edition.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

BY TELEGRAPH
To the Associated Press.

AT GRANT'S TOMB.

Decoration Day Exercises in New York.

A Notable Speech by John S. Wise of Virginia.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Decoration day was observed as usual by the general suspension of business, the parade of the state militia and Grand Army and the decoration of the graves and monuments of the dead soldiers. Besides the First Brigade of the National Guard of New York and the numerous Grand Army posts, there was in the procession a detachment of United States artillery under the command of Colonel Loomis L. Langdon, and a naval division under Commander George W. Sumner. The latter division will consist of five battalions, including all the blue-jackets in the navy yard and of the ships now in the harbor. The line was reviewed by Mayor Grant at Union square.

After the procession was dismissed the several posts went to the cemeteries assigned to them. At Grant's tomb, in Riverside Park, this afternoon, there was a large gathering of Union and Confederate veterans, and the greatest interest was manifested in the address by Hon. John S. Wise of Virginia, which is given here in full:—

Commander and Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

As the Eastern worshiper, before he enters the precincts of a holy place, divests himself of his work-day garments, lest they profane it with their grossness, so should we leave behind us the passions and prejudices of our daily lives as we approach the tombs of the mighty dead of our republic. These are the shrines of American patriotism. At them, above all other places, are we moved to reflection on the blessings we enjoy, and inspired to reverence and patriotism towards the government under which we live. Our system is so free from all form and ceremonial about the powers that be, that reverence for our representatives in office has little place in our hearts; and the homage of other people to their rulers offends our sense of equality, or arouses us as sycophantic. With us, all men are deemed our equals—so equal, in fact, that, while they live, we indulge in unrestrained criticism of our public men, often extending to abuse, without fear of their power or reverence for their public station. We have no favored class to whom repeated trials are given, or whose blunders are concealed or condoned. We open the list to every comer. Yet the tests which we impose are severe, and we are merciless in judgment. With us the stumbler seldom rises, and is often trampled into the dust of oblivion by the crowding feet that press around him. Many there be who, after life's hard struggle, are cast at the final account into the mass of mediocrity. Few there be who earn the only honors which republics bestow after death—a tomb, a monument—to preserve their names as examples. To the memory of such, their equal fellow-citizens in life, our people bring such tribute of love and tenderness and reverence as vassal never felt for master. Death leaves us nothing but their greatness. To it may we do homage without self-abasement. We cannot mar it by flattery, breeding, ambition or pride.

Hither we come, heart hungry for the only spot where we may express gratitude to Divine Providence, and testify to our countrymen our patriotic love, unalloyed by even the appearance of obeisance to a living ruler.

At the tomb of the great, the American freeman draws his inspiration from the fountain head, for high resolve and mighty deed. There may he pledge his fealty to principles, without transmitting it through any representative. In this tomb lies one whose great qualities of head and heart, whose bravery, whose simplicity, whose magnanimity, whose patience, whose steadfastness of purpose, whose loyalty to every obligation, whose capacity for administration in the highest offices in the world, military and civic, have placed his name as among the most remarkable men who have ever lived.

The theatre of his career was only the United States of America; the most dramatic episodes of his life were in his character as leader of one of the armies of his divided people. Yet, even on that narrow field, and under those restricting conditions, he so bore himself that the whole world watched him, and, when his work was finished, proclaimed him to be of the stamp of true greatness, rarely developed; and of a greatness, blended with such qualities of manhood as entitled him to be held up as an example to the world. The world! How vast the term. How selfish, and how busy with their own concerns, are the far-off millions of other nations. How unimportant their struggles seem to the things on which our thoughts and energies are bent. How unknown to us are the names of their leaders. How uninteresting, as a rule, are we to them. Many of our so-called great are never heard of beyond the limits of our narrow land, and are, indeed, soon forgotten, even by ourselves. When the cold, selfish world—the world which is moved by no local sentiment or passion—proclaims the greatness of a man, the verdict carries, within itself, conviction of its justice. It is no judgment upon a cause; it cares nothing for the particular controversy, but it means that in the man himself, the world has seen that "touch of nature which makes the whole world kin," and hailed his pre-eminent qualities of manhood, as entitling him to the admiration of his race. Charlatans may deceive a state, or even a continent, but the imposter has never lived who could delude a world. Its verdict is above prejudice. Its vision is unclouded by local influence. Its judgment is infallible. The man is surely great whose fame is worldwide. And such was Ulysses S. Grant.

There is today an Arab stroking his steed under shady palms by the solitary fountain, reflecting on greatness of Grant. There are gentle Japanese, reading in their own language the story of his life, with wonder and admiration. There are American Indians, crouching by desert fires, picturing to themselves in rude imagination the sort of man he was. There are Egyptians, floating on the Nile, dreaming of Grant and Vicksburg, and the far-off Mississippi. There are Russians, with half-illumined minds, struggling to reconcile the strength and tenderness, the power and mercy to them so strangely blended in his great character. There are Frenchmen learning pertinacity. There are Spaniards and Italians on whom his forgiveness and magnanimity will not be lost. His life and character are known to the farthest bounds of fame. And in the wide world there is not one man of Celtic or Anglo-Saxon blood who is not proud to boast himself of that strain of humanity which produced this great captain of the Union. Men will model their characters upon this ideal when we are dead and forgotten. By the memory of his indomitable pluck, columns will surge forward to desperate assault in centuries to come. Mankind will be stronger by emulating his endurance and fortitude; war will be less brutal; victory less arrogant; defeat less bitter, and human nature more gentle by the conspicuousness of his moderation, his magnanimity, his kindness to his foes and his yearning longing, when war was past, for fraternity and peace.

Such was the man whose memory we commemorate this day. We know his history and we know his worth. We were actors in the great passion play in which he emerged from obscurity to become the central figure of the greatest drama of our day. We saw him, truer than he was, take sides in the hour of discord, and rise until he was chief partisan in sectional strife. We saw him, on the instant of restored peace, transformed, as it were, to become champion of forgetfulness, advocate of mutual forgiveness and counselor of restored fraternity. We saw him in the hour of his strength. We watched and pitied him in the hour of his weakness, until his patient, painful death. And now we are standing by his tomb, after full time for reflection upon what he was. Some of us were soldiers in his army. To such, I would not venture to picture what they must feel beside his grave. Some of us were followers of his great antagonist. Time was, when he was our chief enemy. Time was, when he was our victorious adversary. When? Why? How? It profits not here to recount.

It is true that cynic history tells us the vanquished are not, as a rule, magnanimous. Yet this I say, with perfect confidence, that it is true. Between Grant and the Confederate soldier, even in time of war, there was over a feeling of mutual respect, and much that was akin to kindness. Towards Grant, for gentleness and magnanimity which touched them inexpressibly, there went forth from the hearts of the soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia, even at the hour of their surrender to him, a feeling which they entertained towards no other Federal commander. Thenceforth there sprung up and grew between them and him a kindness which grew and waxed stronger as the years rolled on, until, when he died, his coffin bore as many flowers of the South as of the North; every state of the Union stood around his bier; and the old Confederate veteran had a feeling at his heart such as he had not known since he stacked arms at Appomattox, or wept at the tidings that Lee was dead. It is no disparagement of the other Federal generals to say that, in this firm hold upon the affections of his old antagonists, Grant was alone. That he knew it, and that it pleased him, is beyond doubt. I remember hearing from his own lips, after his election to his second term, that the electoral vote of Virginia caused him as much genuine gratification as any incident of his Presidential campaign. He delighted to display genuine friendship towards every Southern soldier who would give him opportunity.

Politics took such shape in the years succeeding the war that Grant was opposed politically by the great mass of Confederate soldiers. Other Federal commanders were candidates for federal office. To such political support was given, accompanied, for the time being, by more or less enthusiasm. But at no time and to no officer of the Federal armies have the hearts of Lee's veterans ever warmed; for none have their tears been shed as for him at whose tomb we stand assembled.

Yes, my countrymen, strife and bitterness have passed away. Here stand we, loving brethren, about Grant's tomb—members of a happy, reunited, prosperous country. How much he did to bring about this fraternal and loyal feeling, all men know. Your presence here is natural. Your invitation to us to join you has touched us more than I dare express. It proves that his great example has brought forth abundant harvest in the hearts of his own brave followers. We come rejoicing at an opportunity to testify our respect for the memory of our great countryman. We have, it is true, in many a Southern cemetery, an army of dead comrades to whose memory and to whose valor we delight to pay the tribute of loving hearts. In a quiet chapel, under the shadow of the Blue Ridge, sleeps one who, in days gone by, was to our love, to our hope and to our idea of patriotic duty all that Grant represents to you. Yet our hearts are large enough for both, and when Grant sought them, he never asked us to forget our dead.

Our voluntary presence here to honor the memory of Grant means no forgetfulness of our dead comrades. If we came as recreants to them, his ghost would beckon us away. On many a well-contested field, Grant and Lee, and those who followed them, came to know each other well, and to feel for each other the respect which every brave man entertains for an adversary who has the courage of his convictions. All that Grant contended for was established. All that Lee maintained failed of accomplishment. Every sensible citizen of this republic now acquiesces cheerfully in the result.

It is certain that many thousands of the Confederate veterans are today as affectionately loyal to the federal government as if the lamentable strife had never been. We come as men who feel that time has taught all citizens of this republic that they honor themselves in honoring this great American. Passion has subsided sufficiently to let us see him as he was—greater than any part of our divided country—a patriot whose fame belongs to all his fellow-citizens. As to our own beloved commander, it may be the time will never come when men who sustained the Union cause can reconcile it to their sense of loyalty to do public honor to his memory. Far be it from me to urge that course upon you. We, who followed him and loved him, seek not to share our veneration for his memory with anyone who is unwilling. It may be that his name and fame will be left to us as our own. Yet it will be strange, passing strange, it will reverse all history in the past, if with the American love of valor, of honor, self-sacrifice and humility, your grandchildren, when the bitterness of our day has been forgotten, shall deny their share in the name and fame of him whose sword so often and so gallantly crossed that of Grant, and never lowered its point to any foe but him, or yielded save to the power of overwhelming numbers and resources—one who, when he ceased to fight, accepted the result in cheerfulness and displayed the same manhood, sincerity and humility which make us honor Grant as great.

Still, be this as it may, here stand the old Confederate veterans at Grant's grave; no longer as sectional partisans, not as his vanquished, disappointed, irreconcilable foes, but, with new hope and new pride, and the ambition of citizens of the whole republic, claiming full share in the glories of Grant and title to do honor to his memory. Do the dead look down on us? It must be so. What joy of Elysium could compare with that experienced by the dead warrior, as, looking down upon the land for which he died, he beholds it blessed with peace, prosperity and fraternity, fruit of his self-sacrifice? Can we look up to them? With mortal vision, no. Yet, in imagination, yes, indeed!

And this, my brethren of the North and South, is the vision which I saw of late. Through the open portals of the Great Beyond I saw the boundless plains of Walhalla—where, far as the eye could reach, were spread the snowy tents of ghostly legions ranged beneath the banner of eternal peace. I heard the booming of Heaven's artillery, the strain of celestial bands, and the hoarse roar of shouting thousands. Here and there, out of the hurrying hosts, stood out the faces of the Long Ago, young and fresh, as we knew them when they volunteered, the cruel scars all gone—the blood-stains washed away. Now and again came forth clarion voices of command; voices silent since we heard them on the beleagured line of Petersburg, or in the bloody angle of Spottsylvania; voices which startled the doting memory, and made the old heart leap, if but for one throb, with the pulse of a long dead youth. I saw and heard them all. Just as we know them. Your brothers and ours. Your old generals and ours. No longer arrayed in opposing ranks, but side by side, as brethren. Once again I heard the steady tramp and saw the wheel and flash of marching thousands, at a grand review. On a sunny slope, in most pellucid air, beneath a streaming standard fanned by supernal breezes, I saw assembled the field and staff of the army of peace. There sat Grant on Egypt, and by his side was Lee on Traveler, the same Grant and Lee we knew of old, save that the lines of care were smoothed away. Clustered among them in fraternal groups were all our early loved and lost. There are Sedgwick and Reynolds and Wadsworth, Albert Sydney Johnston, Stonewall Jackson and Pat Cleburne. There were McPherson and Phil Kearney. There were Garnett and Armistead with their Gettysburg smile; there were the Pegrams, standing near to Meade. Hancock and Breckinridge were side by side; Bragg and McClellan; Thomas and Hood; Stuart and Sheridan. Thus was the hillside thronged. Thus were they mingling in indiscriminate fraternity. From the Willowy ferry, where the river of Time is crossed; where, so long ago, Stonewall Jackson crossed over and rested beneath the shadow of the trees; I saw an escort advancing—up the lines it came, surrounding two aged warriors, walking arm in arm. From right to left, swelling and rolling and dying away along the lines, with the thrill of the olden days came the wild cheering, as Sherman and Johnston passed on to rejoin their long-lost hosts. Then there was massing of men and hushed, expectant stillness, as the Great Silent spoke thus:—

"Soldiers of the army of the hero, dead. This day let all rejoice. By the clearer light of truth and broader view which we possess, we have been brethren since long ago in this land of eternal peace. Yet hath our happiness been ever tempered by regret at thought of our earthly brethren—still divided in fratricidal strife. This day dispels that gloom. Arm in arm; no longer foes, but brethren in a re-united land; Sherman and Johnston this day rejoin us, with these glad tidings of great joy, more prized by us than any earthly treasure. It was I who first proclaimed it. It was Lee who counselled it. It is the morning and the evening prayer in the camp of the hero dead. "Let us have peace."

At last the boon is granted to our brethren in the land for which we died. As joy unutterable lit the countenances of the throng—as the heavens were shaken with thundering salvos mingled with mighty cheering—the vision passed away. I woke, an old man on the spot where I had been young; alone, on a highway which had been thronged—yet filled with the joy of that vision and the task of its interpretation. May it linger with the old soldiers of the North and South till they realize its true significance. May its contemplation fill their hearts with hope, faith and charity; "and the greatest of these is charity."

The Government Leaders in England Yielding to the Liberals.

LONDON, May 30.—As an outcome of a discussion in the Commons yesterday the government will probably introduce the education bill next Thursday. This is the third capitulation of the government to the Liberals during the week. Conservative members are much dissatisfied. The Times accuses the ministers of bad management.

For other Telegraph see page 5.

JAPANESE TRADING CO.
OF NEW YORK
WILL OPEN THEIR
Branch Store,
No. 6 TRAVERS BLOCK,
—ON—
MONDAY, June 8,
FOR THE SEASON.

Cleveland's Again as always Ahead.
Present U. S. Gov. Chemist, A. F. Underwood, says:
July 16, 1890.
"Having examined and thoroughly tested the leading brands of baking powder, purchased by myself in open market, I find
Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder the best in quality, the highest in leavening power, and perfectly wholesome."
A. F. Underwood
U. S. Govt. Chemist, 1890.

SYPHER & CO.,
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE,
China and Bric-a-Brac.

Old Silver
A SPECIALTY.
240 Fifth Avenue, New York.
5 Casino Building, Newport.
Will open early in June.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK
Nothing better for babies.
Full Cream. Full Weight.
Best on Earth.
FOR SALE BY
J. T. REAGAN.

'LECTION BARGAINS.
KILT SUITS in dainty combinations in two pieces, sizes 2 1-2 to 6 years, $2.50 to $8.
SCHOOL SUITS, plain, Norfolk or Plaited Blouse, Knee Pants, sizes 4 to 14 years, at prices ranging $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 to $6.
DRESS SUITS, plain or plaited Jackets, Knee Pants, sizes 5 to 15 years, made from choice Scotch Cheviots, Worsteds, Wide-wale, etc., both Imported and Domestic $5 to $10.
Boys' Reefers, Waists, Blouses, etc., in almost endless variety.
SECOND FLOOR.
Newport One Price Clothing Co.

This Morning's News.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Further Rumors of Secretary Blaine's Intention to Resign.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Rumors of an intention on the part of Mr. Blaine to retire from the Cabinet are again being actively circulated, but the cry of wolf has been heard so often that very little credence is given it now, though it may be serious. Some say that he will be forced to retire on account of his ill health, while others assert with a wink that his recent attack of sickness will, merely furnish him an excuse which he has been seeking to shake loose from the administration. Mr. Blaine has brought Harrison to terms before by having the report stated that he intended to go out of the Cabinet.

There is no doubt that his position is rendered uncomfortable by Harrison's constant suspicion of him, and disposition to hold him constantly in restraint. Some of Blaine's most confidential friends have told me that he had to exercise a deal of self-control to get along with the President at all; that Harrison's jealousy always stood in the way of his most ambitious plans. They have added, however, that he would not allow himself to be crowded from the Cabinet if he could help it, as upon his retaining his place depended his ability to accomplish anything at all of his designs. Only, they have said, when it became apparent that his reputation as a statesman might suffer by his remaining and taking the policy but half carried out would he retire.

Just at present he is in an awkward position in the Bering sea controversy. There may be a question of veracity between him and Mr. Harrison, and at all events the outcome is not likely to be satisfactory to Mr. Blaine. There is hardly enough in that, however, to lead to his hasty retirement, while it is just as clear that his other negotiations are going to suffer from the "executive blight."

As a candidate for the Presidential nomination, it is to his interest to delay a final rupture until nearer the time for the meeting of the convention. There is no doubt about his candidacy, unless his health actually makes it impossible for him to run. He positively promised some of his friends and supporters that he would not interfere with what they might do to secure his nomination. Thus far he has not withdrawn that promise, and the action of men who are secretly or openly opposing Harrison is based on their faith in it. They refuse to believe that Blaine's health, which has been a subject of discussion, is so bad as to interfere with their plans to nominate him. If he should retire from the Cabinet, giving bad health as an excuse, it will be regarded as a move relative to his determination to seek the higher office, and with his recovery of robustness his candidacy will become open.

Committee to Examine the New Designs for U. S. Coins.

At the request of the Director of the Mint, the Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Augustus St. Gaudens of New York, Henry Mitchell of Boston, and Charles E. Barber, the assayer of the Mint at Philadelphia, a committee to advise the director in passing upon the new designs for the silver coins of the United States.

A large number of designs have been received at the Mint Bureau in response to the recent circular, and will be opened next Wednesday.

An Increase in the Public Debt During May.

The May debt statement to be issued on Monday will show an apparent increase of $250,000 in the debt since the 1st inst. This is due to the fact that the disbursements during the month were unusually large, leaving less money in the Treasury May 29 by about the amount stated available for the payment of the debt. The pension payments were $8,500,000, leaving $17,500,000 of such payments for the present quarter to be met during the month of June.

IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Rumors of a Possible Outbreak among the Apaches.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 29.—Information has been received at army headquarters from military sources at Fort Bayard, N. M., to the effect that rumors of Indian hostilities are again rife in that quarter. It is reported that a man named Whittam was killed on Blue river in Arizona; also that a family was killed on Eagle creek. A man named Campbell was killed on Whitewater, in the Megallon mountains. These murders are said to have been committed between the 1st and 5th of May. Two officers and twenty men have been sent by the commanding officer at Fort Bayard to scout northward from that post to near Chloride, and other detachments will be sent out. A man named Holt, who helped bring in some of the dead, states that the trail of Indians leads directly toward the reservation. General McCook has given orders for the troops from Forts Bayard, Apache, Bowie and San Carlos to make diligent search in the vicinity of their several posts for any signs of outlaws and pursue any trails found. Troops from these posts with thirty days' supplies left on Wednesday to make search.

Boston's New Ordinance Receives a Setback.

BOSTON, May 29.—The new ordinance relative to the littering of streets with handbills has received a serious setback by a decision just rendered by Judge Parmenter. Counsel for a man arrested for distributing handbills claimed that the man was standing not on the sidewalk, but on the property of defendant, and that the bills were placed in the hands of passers-by, and if those who received the bills threw them into the street the defendant was not liable. Judge Parmenter decided that this interpretation of the law was correct.

Extermination of the Gypsy Moth.

BOSTON, May 29.—The house today passed through all its stages a resolve appropriating $50,000 for the use of the commission on the extermination of the gypsy moth. The bill to provide for the better protection of dairy products and to establish a state dairy bureau was passed to be engrossed by the house of representatives this morning, under a suspension of the rules.

The Crops in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 29.—From Dakota county, Minnesota, comes the report that the weather is warm and dry, and unless rain comes soon there will hardly be an average crop. In Lesueur county crops are suffering for rain, and potato bugs are destroying vines. Douglas county needs rain. Late-sown oats are suffering severely, and the cut worm is ravaging barley. In Noble county fields are suffering from drought and cut worm. In Wright county wheat and corn look healthy and strong, but rain is needed. In Fillmore county the crops will be light, unless rain comes soon. Kandiyhot county has had little rain, and the prospect is discouraging. Wheat and oats look well in Renville county, but the cut worm is destroying corn.

In the western part of Winona county grain looks well, but rain is wanted. In Rice county pasturage is drying up, and farmers are compelled to feed hay to their cattle. In Lac Qui Parle county the weather is dry and cool, and the cut worm is injuring the corn. The same is true in Rock county, though the wheat is looking strong and finer. In the vicinity of Lesueur caterpillars are destroying small fruit and cut worms are working in the corn.

South Dakota reports show no material change in the weather and the crop conditions, though a soaking rain would be of great value for corn, oats, barley, flax and potatoes. North Dakota continues her favorable showing.

PHILADELPHIA'S TREASURER.

John Bardsley Answers to a Charge of Misappropriating and Embezzlement.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—John Bardsley, city treasurer of Philadelphia, was arraigned at noon today in the central police court to answer to the triple charges of misappropriating $39,000 of city money, the embezzlement of $400,000 and upwards of state funds, and perjury in loaning the city money out at interest. Since his arrest a week ago, Mr. Bardsley has been confined to his bed suffering from prostration, incident to the terrible mental strain that he has been under for the past few months. District Attorney Graham appeared for the city and commonwealth, and conducted the prosecution. When the accused man was brought in, a crowd that filled every available foot of space in the hearing room was present. When Mr. Bardsley was called he plainly showed in his appearance the mental agony he has been subjected to, and owing to his enfeebled condition was allowed to take a chair facing the magistrate's desk instead of being placed in the prisoner's dock. Mayor Stuart, City Solicitor Warwick, Attorney General Hensel, Auditor General McCamant and State Treasurer Boyer were all present when the hearing began. After several witnesses had testified for the prosecution counsel for Bardsley said that it was true that his client had deposited $945,000 of state money in the Keystone Bank, taken due bills for them, received interest on them, and when the bank failed lost his money, as any other depositor would have done.

Mr. Graham asked if Mr. Bardsley was willing to make this statement himself, and was told that he was.

Mr. Bardsley arose from his chair, tottered to the witness stand, and, in a trembling voice, said:—"I admit all that my counsel has said. I did put the money in the Keystone Bank, and will have to take what the law gives me. I got as high as four per cent. interest for the money. I deposited the money and took due bills for it, as is done every day, and when the bank failed, I lost the money. I paid it either to President Marsh, Cashier Hays or Assistant Cashier Lawrence."

In answer to questions whether he received interest from any other banks, Mr. Bardsley said that he did, but only mentioned the Spring Garden.

District Attorney Graham attempted to get him to tell what other banks paid him interest, but did not succeed.

Mr. Alexander, the prisoner's counsel, said that at this stage of the case he did not propose that anyone else should be incriminated. But after it had been testified to that Mr. Bardsley kept a personal account in the Seventh National, the Manufacturers' National, the Chestnut Street National, the People's National, and the Farmers and Mechanics' National, Mr. Alexander held a consultation with his client, and decided that he should tell the names of the banks that paid him interest.

Mr. Bardsley again took the stand, and said that he had been paid interest by all the above named banks with the exception of the Farmers and Mechanics'.

At this point the district attorney rested his case, and said that as he was unable to prove today the charge of perjury, he asked that it be continued until June 12. Bail was fixed at $10,000 on the charge of misappropriating the city funds; $35,000 on the charge of embezzling state funds, and $5,000 on the charge of perjury. It is not expected that Mr. Bardsley will be able to obtain bail.

THE BASE BALL GAMES.

No Games by Any of the League Clubs.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Boston, 20; Cincinnati, 5.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Today's game was a victory of the easiest sort for Boston. At no time did the Cincinnatis have any chance to tie the score. Mains pitched the first inning, but after three hits and four runs had been made off him, Dwyer entered the box. He fared considerably worse, and was hit steadily throughout the game. The score:—

BOSTON.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brown, c. f.	5	4	2	2	6	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	5	3	2	2	0	0	3
Duffy, l. f.	6	3	4	1	2	0	0
Brouthers, 1b.	4	3	2	2	8	1	0
Farrell, c.	4	2	2	4	4	2	1
Radford, s. s.	5	1	4	4	2	1	0
Irwin, r. f.	6	1	1	1	2	0	0
Stricker, 2b.	6	1	2	3	2	1	0
Haddock, p.	6	2	2	2	1	3	1
Totals	47	20	21	24	27	7	5

CINCINNATI.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Scery, r. f.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Andrews, l. f.	5	2	1	1	5	0	1
Hurley, c.	4	1	1	2	7	1	3
Canavan, s. s.	5	1	0	0	1	3	0
Robinson, 2b.	4	1	1	1	0	1	2
Johnston, c. f.	4	0	1	1	2	0	1
Carney, 1b.	2	0	1	1	8	0	1
Whitney, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mains, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwyer, p.	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	35	5	6	7	21	8	8

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	4	1	1	3	2	0	2	7	x	—20
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 14. Two-base hits—Stricker, Hurley. Three-base hits—Farrell, Irwin. First base on balls—By Mains, 1; by Dwyer, 6; by Haddock, 4. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 3. Passed balls—Hurley, 1; Farrell, 2. Wild pitch—Mains.

St. Louis, 6; Washington, 1.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—The Browns won by good batting and base running today. The Washingtons were unable to successfully gauge McGill's delivery, securing but five scattering hits. The score:—

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	—6
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Hits—St. Louis, 12; Washington, 5. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Washington, 1. Earned runs—St. Louis, 5. Two-base hit—Hoy. Home runs—Lyons, O'Neill. First base on balls—Off McGill, 1; off Bakeley, 2. Struck out—By McGill, 5; by Bakeley, 2. Passed ball—Munyan.

Louisville, 9; Athletic, 0.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.—The Louisvilles played their old-time game today and administered a stinging defeat to the Athletics. The score:—

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Louisville	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3—9
Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Hits—Louisville, 13; Athletic, 7. Errors—Louisville, 1; Athletic, 1. Earned runs—Louisville, 2. Two-base hits—Laroque, Donovan. Three-base hits—Wolf, Cahill. First base on balls—By Ehret, 1; by Meakin, 2; by Weyhing, 1. Struck out—By Ehret, 3; by Weyhing, 5. Passed balls—Milligan, 2.

Columbus, 11; Baltimore, 4.

COLUMBUS, May 29.—Columbus outbatted and outfielded Baltimore and won hands down. The score:—

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Columbus	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	4	—11
Baltimore	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—4

Hits—Columbus, 12; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Columbus, 0; Baltimore, 5. Earned runs—Columbus, 4; Baltimore, 3. Two-base hits—Kouhne, 2; Crooks. Three-base hits—Duffee, Van Haltren and Townsend. Double play—Kouhne to Lohaus. First base on balls—By Knell, 6; by Cunningham, 6. Struck out—By Knell, 5.

To Go to Europe in the Interests of the Chicago Fair.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The committee on foreign affairs of the World's Fair decided to send the following-named gentlemen to Europe in the interest of the exposition:—Major Handy, chief of the bureau of publicity and promotion; Commissioner T. M. Waller of Connecticut, Secretary Butterworth of Ohio, Hon. Carl Schurz of New York, and ex-Senator Eustis of Louisiana.

Failures for a Week.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Bradstreet's report of business failures in the United States this week number 231, against 200 last week and 186 this week last year. The total, January 1 to date, is 5,049, against 4,767 last year. In the Dominion of Canada:—26, failures this week, against 45 last week and 12 this week last year. The total number, January 1 to date, is 878, against 780 last year.

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Pretty patterns without gilt, - 3 to 5c. per roll.
Beautiful Gilt Papers, - - - - 5 to 10c. "
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Every one has a border made to match. 3 to 9-inch borders to match above, 1 to 2c. per yd. 4 to 16-inch Gilt " " " 2 to 5c. "

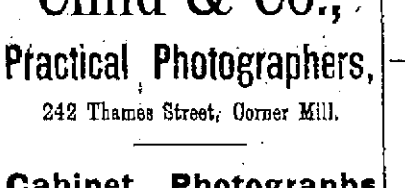
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Who has not had Poor Hose?



GOOD RUBBER HOSE could be bought ten years ago. Why? Because there was *rubber* in it. The hose sold by dealers to-day contains little or no pure rubber. Our BLUE BRAND HOSE is the *old-fashioned kind*, and is made of *rubber*. With good care it should last five or six years. It is cheap at the price. As a guarantee that you are getting what you pay for, and are not paying a high price for a poor article, we place this brand on every length:

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE CO. 16 CENT BLUE BRAND

If you cannot get it of your dealer, we will send it, express paid, on receipt of money.

Sample free if you mention this paper.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE CO., Manf'rs. of Rubber Belting and Packing, 226 Devonshire Street, Boston; 205 Lake St., Chicago; 8 Bush St., San Francisco, Cal.

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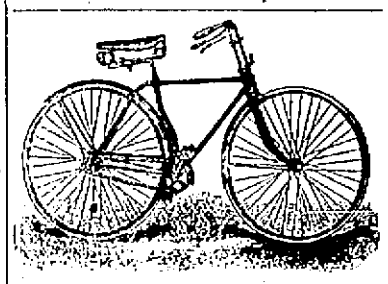
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Just received to sell at reduced prices.



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Ladies' and gentlemen's, all ball bearing, including head, cushion tires, $90. Also the

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Roller bearings, ball pedals, $75. We have thirty kinds to select from. Prices from $20 to $135.

We also have a complete line of

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WILL RE-OPEN

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DELICIOUS HOMEMADE

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ICE CREAM

For Election Day!

We will have a full line of ice cream and ices, plain and fancy cakes. Leave your orders at an early hour to insure prompt delivery.

GOODS A 1.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Chas. F. Fraseh



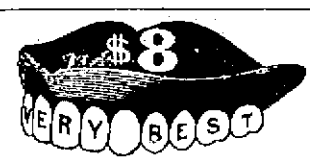
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Extracting	$ .25
Extracting with gas or zonino	.50
Cleaning	.75
Filling with silver	.75
Filling with platina	1.00
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Full set of teeth	4.00
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Pianos to Rent

BY THE SEASON OR YEAR

All my pianos, with two exceptions, are new, and just from the following well-known and celebrated manufactories:—

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Entrance through Carr's Bookstore.

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Of Boston, Providence, New Haven and Cincinnati, Ohio,

HAVE OPENED THEIR STORE IN

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Grand and Upright Pianos can be seen.

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Russet Welted OXFORDS,

The gem of street shoes for ladies,

—AT—

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Science In Shoes FOR WOMEN'S WEAR.



America's Latest

THE "PERFECTION" ADJUSTABLE.

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Unlike Other Adjustable Shoes as only Leather is seen.

Instantly Comfortable.

A Narrower Size Worn CLOSE FITTING! NEVER SPREADS! Stronger where Others are Weak

No More Tender Feet.

LADIES! This SHOE appeals to your reason, to your sense of sight, and to your good judgment. You should examine them before buying other kinds. They are

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Popular in Price. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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DRUNKENNESS or LIQUOR HABIT.

IN ALL THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE

DR. HAINES GOLDEN SPECIFIC

It can be given in coffee, tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of patient if necessary; it is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. It operates so quietly and with such certainty that the patient undergoes no inconvenience, and soon his complete reformation is effected. 48 page book free. To be had of

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TO LET FURNISHED, WITH BOARD, a private house to a genteel family for the season.

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Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold in all Markets.

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CITY OF CHICAGO GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANY, Limited,

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SEASONABLE NOTES.

Folds of net edge high collars and plain sleeves. Ecru and black net are used rather more than white, and beaded folds are common. Ribbon with a straight satin edge is the tailor finish. For the house dress without collar, lace, chiffon, net and silk are all worn in full ruches that are made so as to stand erect, or to fall in frills with a jabot effect on the front of the bodice.

Though there is yet a rage for passementeries the market is so overstocked with these goods that they can be had at greatly reduced prices. This fact marks the downfall of the gorgeous jewelled trimmings that are only endurable on fine materials and used with perfect taste. Showy elegance so easily becomes tawdriness.

Lace may be said to be the fashion of the hour. It is used to trim all parts of the costume, and for entire costumes.

With this lace revival comes back the carrying of natural flowers, not as bouquets or worn on the corsage, but in branches or sprays trailing from the hand or attached and hanging from the skirts. The lotus is a favorite hand flower. A few years since it was impossible to get this beautiful blossom, but it becomes less of a rarity each season.

A new rose, destined to be a favorite, is the Waban, a sport of the Catherine Mermet, like that in form but of a rich pink color.

The painted fans are succeeded by the embroidered fans. It is the last idea in fancy work. A plain fan of good material is bought, and ornamented as desired.

New ribbons have one side in the richest plaid, and the other of one contrasting color.

Black ostrich tips, guelder roses—that is snowballs—and buttercup yellow satin ribbon made the stylish trimming of a spring hat.

Black velvet bretelles with bows on the shoulders and at the waist line, are seen on numbers of the thin gowns.

Sleeves of thin material have enormous puffs reaching to the elbow. They are sometimes strapped half way with velvet. It is difficult to exaggerate the size of these puffs.

A new homespun of pure wool is so thin as to be sheer, and is in stripes of white and yellow, blue and other colors. It is made into dainty, simple gowns.

Perhaps the leading feature of the season's fashions is the waist flounce or ruffle. The festooned skirt flounce is another marked fashion.

Gowns of white silk are very prettily made with yokes, corselets and skirt flounces of white net worked in Egyptian designs in colors.

Length is all prevailing at present in the styles that obtain on this side of the ocean. From Paris come reports that the rage for long waists and long sleeves is passing, and that long, flying ribbons are not as much used as rosettes and bunches of full, short loops. Long skirts, long jackets and capes still hold their own.

The bishop sleeve, so much used for thin materials, has the fullness well down below the elbow, and gathered into a cuff four or five inches in depth. This is considered more graceful than the deeper cuff. Sleeves of silk and cotton blouses are pretty cut full in one piece, shirred for two inches at the wrist, leaving a full ruffle for finish.

The Marquis of Lorne shows himself, in his novel just out, to have a soul above grammar, and yet the book is partly a criticism on our pet Americanisms. The use of adverbs in place of adjectives especially troubles him, and the book ends with the statement that the heroine, an American girl, safely married to an Englishman, never "felt badly" again. The author has expanded what might have been enough for a short sketch into a whole novel, and condensed into a few paragraphs, events of the hero's life that could have richly filled three volumes.

There is almost no end to the number of souvenir spoons brought out this spring. The various patterns do not indicate any excess of sentiment on the part of the designers, nor call for much imagination from the beholders. The spoons are all inclined to be too massive and too much lettered. The whole story is generally told on the handle and inside the bowl in etching, and explained besides with words and dates. Among the, perhaps, hundreds of these designs, there are few that it is a pleasure to take in the hand, and to turn and study over as one does an antique spoon or many of the modern ones that have appeared in Europe in answer to the demand of the collector. An Edinburg spoon is a dainty, graceful shape surmounted by a thistle bloom; and one sold in Munich, is light and delicate with twisted handle ending in a figure of the Munich child in the monk's costume, and with scourge and prayer-book in the hands. It is not necessary to half cover either of these with the names of the towns where they are sold. They tell their own tales. As an example of our efforts a Chicago, Lincoln spoon has a particularly broad, flat handle engraved with a house, much like the child's early slate pictures, the words "Home of Lincoln," underneath, and foliage surrounding it and eight words from one of Lincoln's speeches farther down the handle. The bowl has more houses and a bee-hive-looking structure with "Fort Dearborn, 1831." Another Chicago spoon begins well with a Phœnix rising from its ashes. It was a pity not to stop there, but it adds a rising sun, the same old fort and inscription, and has the word "Chicago" twice, in the handle and again in the bowl. Connecticut, the "Nutmeg State," had a good opportunity, and has taken it. The bowl of the spoon is etched to resemble the outside of a nutmeg; the handle turns on itself and forms a stem for a nutmeg, leaves and a bud. It is not every place that has as distinct or as easily adapted an emblem as this. Newport, however, has her "Viking bold," who would make a charming, little figure to finish the slender handle of a spoon, one with a clear bowl, and, if it must be lettered, with simply the word "Newport" on the reverse and along the margin.

For the last two years a wayward tendency has been noticed in some of the climbing plants in Newport. They have refused to cling, and have not made as free growth as in other years. Climbing beans have been content with an ascent of a few feet. This has been so marked that the farmers have been accused of growing bush beans around their tall poles. This year a decided improvement is already manifest.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Fall River Globe states that Manager Walmsley is hereafter to have charge of the Tecumseh nine of Fall River, and that, in consequence, the arrangement made by Manager Mitchell with the E. R. Goodridge Company nine, to play as the Tecumsehs, is off, other players having been secured.

There seems to be no prospect for a local cricket club this season, the men who in the past have taken an interest in the game being unable to give their time to practice, and finding it difficult to get off to play matches. The action of Chief of Police Turner in ordering the tent containing refreshments closed at the last match game played at Morton Park has also had a bad effect on the local players, as it is the custom among all old-country players to have such a tent on the grounds during the game, which is so long as to necessitate some rest during its continuance. The servants of the summer residents will, as heretofore, probably practice some on Morton Park during the season, and it is possible that the players among the summer residents may get up an eleven for a game or two during the season.

The Mutual Base Ball Club, about which scarcely anything has been heard so far this season, expect to put a good team in the field, and to give any of the local nines a hard struggle for a game. Several new players have been secured, but, on account of the difficulty of getting away from work for practice or even a game, it is doubtful if they play before July 1. Marks, who pitched such a good game last year, his first season, is stronger and speedier than ever, and will have some assistance in the box if needed.

As far as can be learned no Newport boats, besides those mentioned yesterday, will take part in the Decoration day regatta at Fall River. Mr. T. D. Stoddard had intended rigging up his new cat and trying her in the race, but has not done so. The I. M. C. and Lizzie, both of which were to be entered, are still out of commission, their owners, Messrs. Cornell and Briggs, not having time to rig them. Mr. Root's cat yawl, the Iolanthe, would have entered had there been any class for her. A number of Eastern-built boats, including several new ones, passed through the harbor yesterday bound for Fall River and the race.

Conductor Dexter's new twenty-foot catboat, built on the Cape this winter, arrived here last night. She is a handsome boat, and with her model and large sail plan looks as if she would make it lively for the boats in her class this season.

Mr. Henry D. Root expects to have a new cat yawl this season. She will be about thirty feet on the water line, and about forty feet over all, and will be in the class with the two yawls built by Herreshoff for Mr. E. D. Morgan and with two others, built in the bay since last season.

FASCINATION OF THE BOULEVARDS.

I shall always remember one of the keenest emotions of my youth. I had been obliged, owing to my duties at the time, to banish myself to the provinces, where I remained almost two years, confined within a small town. The hour came at last for me to return to Paris and once more to enter into its possession. Hardly had I deposited my trunk at the hotel, when I ran to the Madeleine and clambered on top of one of the omnibuses that ply along the line of the boulevards to the Bastile. I had no business at the Bastile, but I was almost crazy with joy at breathing, during the drive, that perfume of Parisian life which arises so strongly from the asphalt of the boulevard and the macadam of its roadway.

It was evening, the gas-jets (for electricity was yet unknown) spangled the darkness with yellow lights; the shops, all opened, shone brilliantly; the crowd was strolling up and down the wide sidewalks. It was not one of those eager, breathless crowds that seem carried away in a vortex of business, such as one sees in London; it was composed of loungers who seemed to be walking about for their pleasure, who were cheering to the sight, and diffused, as it were, a feeling of happiness in the air. From time to time the omnibus passed before a theatre, where long lines of people were already waiting for the opening of the box office; everybody was enjoying himself and laughing. As we descended toward the Bastile, the passers-by became less numerous, the groups less compact, but there still remained the same air of happy animation. I do not know, but it seemed to me that the very atmosphere was lighter, more luminous; it sparkled with youth and life; I felt subtle fumes of gayety mounting to my brain, and I remember that I could not refrain from clapping my hands, to the great scandal of my neighbors, who thought that I was a little mad. "Ah! how beautiful it is—the boulevard!" I exclaimed, and I breathed deep draughts of that air charged with joyous and spiritual electricity.—[June Scribner.

For additional Local News see fifth and eighth pages.

THE LARGEST TREE

In the world, according to Italian statistics, lately published, is a monster chestnut standing at the foot of Mt. Ætna. The circumference at 60 feet from the ground is 212 feet. The sales, however, of the G. O. Taylor Old Bourbon and G. O. Taylor Pure Rye Whiskeys, during the past 15 years, also reach very large proportions. They are unexcelled by any other beverages in quality or popularity. Druggists and Grocers sell them. Our firm name is on the label and over the cork. CHESTER H. GRAVES & SONS, Sole Proprietors, Boston.

FOR SALE.

A fine lot on the easterly side of Broadway, with a frontage of over 400 feet. Apply to

DeBLOIS HUNTER & ELDRIDGE.

HOTELS.

Hotel Aquidneck

NEWPORT, R. I.

The above Family Hotel is now open for permanent and transient guests.

E. V. WESTCOTT.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT.

RENOVATED AND REFURNISHED.

Season of 1891 will begin June 25th.

Applications for rooms may be made at the Ocean House, Newport, or at the Everett House, New York.

JOHN G. WEAVER, JR.

EVERETT HOUSE.

4TH AVENUE AND 17TH STREET, NEW YORK.

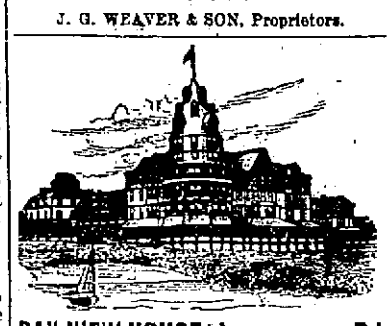
Centrally located. Overlooking Union Square. Table service a la Carte.

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Open from June to October.

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Thursday, May 14, 1891.

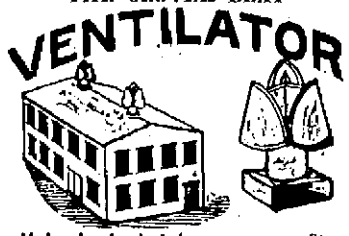
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Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

Bric-a-Brac.

DECORATION DAY.

Thin grew the ranks. A few worn, weary men,
With the white spray of age upon each brow,
Came in sad memory of those far-off days
When they marched gayly where they falter now.

A few are left. How short has grown the list!
We call it tenderly, with bated breath,
Lest from our ranks should fade the noble band
To answer to the roll-call of the ruler, Death.

Few, few are left. The ranks grow thin, and wide
Apart as the dim armies of the past.
Silent and slow they come, who once
Their conquering forces on the foeman cast.

Only a few, with weak and faltering tread,
And for a little while, their march they keep
O'er the rough ways of poverty and age,
To bivouac-grounds of rest, so green and deep.

Thin grow the ranks. In silent camps they wait,
Who shared those hours of victory or defeat;
And marble sentries guard the sacred spot
Where war-worn heroes rest in slumber sweet.

So few are left! Where are those gallant ones
Who led the conquering bands to victory,
Who out of darkness brought the light of peace,
And set a race of suffering people free?

So few, but ah! the golden-fruited years
Have scattered memory blossoms on their way;
And a glad nation comes with thankful heart
To tell its love on Decoration day.

—[Elizabeth Palmer Matthews, in Harper's Weekly.

WHAT IT IS TO BE FORTY.

To discover a sprinkle of gray in your beard—
And a thinness of crop where the upland is cleared;
To note how you take to your slippers and gown,
And long to the fire when you get home from town—
Ah, that's what it is to be forty.

To find that your shadow has portlier grown—
That your voice has a practical, business-like tone;
That your vision is tricky, which once was so bright,
And a hint of a wrinkle is coming to light—
Ah, that's what it is to be forty.

A sleigh ride, a party, a dance or a dine;
Why, of course you'll be present, you never decline;
But, alas! there's no invite, you're not "young folks," you see;
You're no longer a peach, but a crab apple tree—
Ah, that's what it is to be forty.

A daughter that grows like a lily, a queen,
And that blooms like a rose in a garden of green,
A dapper young clerk in an ice cream saloon,
Both a dude and a dance, is to carry off soon;
And a boy that is ten, and the pride of your eye,
Is caught smoking vile cigarettes on the sly—
Ah, that's what it is to be forty.

At twenty a man dreams of power and fame:
At thirty his fire has a soberer flame;
At forty his dreams and visions are o'er,
And he knows and he feels as he ne'er did before—
That a man is a fool till he's forty.

FANCIES.

Papa—"Now run away, Bobby; papa's busy."

Bobby (holding up his joined hands cup-wise)—"Drop a nickel in the hole, papa, and you'll see me go."—[Judge.

Brown—"Say, Jones, you do not know Miss Armour; why did you raise your hat to her?"

Jones—"I didn't. It's my brother's hat; he knows her."—[The King's Jester.

Miss Weymouth (after the story)—"And how did you feel, Mr. Dulith, when the great iceberg hung over your ship?"

Mr. Dulith—"Perfectly cool, I assure you."—[Lowell Citizen.

Mrs. Wickwire—"Mary Ann, if I hear of you flirting from the window with that policeman again, we will have to part."

Mary Ann—"Which one, ma'am? The day officer or the night officer?"—[Indianapolis Journal.

"It's a little girl baby, isn't it?" asked the admiring visitor.

"I am not entirely certain," responded the Boston two-year-old standing by the cradle, a shade of perplexity crossing her thoughtful face, "whether I should speak of my infant sister as a girl baby or a baby girl."—[Chicago Tribune.

"Did you see old Skinflint?"

"Yes. I told him I had come to ask of him the greatest blessing a man could seek—his daughter's hand."

"What did he say?"

"He seemed very much pleased. Said he was afraid at first I wanted to borrow $5."—[New York Herald.

PERSONALS.

....Secretary Proctor has gone to Vermont for a few days.

....General Longstreet is ill and has been obliged to desist from work on his history of the war.

....General Butler has belonged to the class known as "men of iron," but he can no longer work as he once did.

....Dr. Pepper of Philadelphia has given to the University of Pennsylvania $50,000, to go toward an endowment fund of $250,000.

....Louise Michel, the little anarchist, who left Paris some time ago for her health, is teaching a socialistic anarchistic school in London.

....Mrs. Abba Goold Woolson, with her sister, Miss Ellen Goold of Portland, will spend the summer at their old home in Windham, Me., where Mrs. Woolson will complete some important literary work left unfinished by her father.

....Countess Aymery de la Rochefoucauld is credited with the distinction of being the most beautiful woman in Europe. She is a blonde, with blue eyes and regular features, and is said to be a living reproduction in face and figure of Marie Antoinette.

....Mme. Sara Bernhardt has just bought a large tract of land at Neuilly, a suburb of Paris, for the sum of 200,000 francs. It is said that she contemplates the construction of a veritable palace there after she has finished her tour in this country and Australia.

....The late Judge McHenry, who has just died in London, was a man of great business ability and indomitable will, as his fight with Fisk and Gould, which resulted in ousting them from the management of the Erie railway, showed. He was born in Lorne, Ire., but was educated in the common schools of Philadelphia. In 1845 his father's death made him a man of large means, and not long after he established a house in Liverpool for the importation of farm and dairy products from this country. He was the first person to import American cheese and butter into England; and for a time was very successful. Mr. McHenry sympathized with the Union cause, and contributed $500 to the equipment of the Corn Exchange regiment of Philadelphia. He was noted for his success in persuading royal personages to invest in his projects. It was through him that Queen Isabella of Spain and the Duke of Salamanca were led to invest in the Atlantic & Great Western railway, the Duke being honored by having his name given to a New York town. He was a believer in Napoleon III, and was the latter's firm friend to the end.

INSTRUCTION.

J. Hazard Wilson,

Graduate of the Leipzig Conservatory: Organist at All Saints' Memorial Chapel, Newport, R. I.; Organist at St. Matthew's P. E. Church, New York; Accompanist to the Mendelssohn Glee Club, New York; Teacher of Piano, Singing, Organ and Harmony, will resume his lessons at Newport June 1st.

Residence, Coddington Point. Address through Postoffice.

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Piano and Organ Instruction and Accompanying. W. G. Hammond, Assistant Teacher.

Agent for the Briggs Piano. Chickering Pianos to rent for $50 for the season. Chickering Pianos for Sale.

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PRIVATE TUTOR.

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TEACHER OF PIANO AND ORGAN.

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NEW SPRING STYLES IN

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Now on our floor.

We ask your inspection of the "Peerless" adjustable mirror attachment.

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Hot Water Heating.

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Just put in operation at

Frank Morgan's drug store, No. 106 Broadway, also Mr. Henry Clarke's, No. 10 Park street, and now putting one in at Mr. Walter Sherman's new house, which can be seen at any time. For estimates address

W. D. EARLE,

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Household Sewing Machines

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Special show of Articles of Furniture, novel, stylish and very cheap, suitable for summer cottages.

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TEA SETS, GLASSWARE.

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Chamber Suits

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Furniture Coverings

CAN BE FOUND AT

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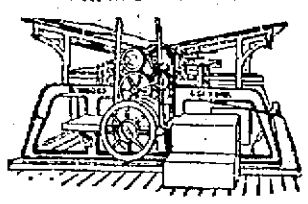
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T. P. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.

Office, 207 Thames Street.



The first edition of the Daily News is printed in season for the early afternoon train and is for sale at the counter and on the streets.

The second edition contains the latest telegraphic and local news, and is delivered by office carriers upon streets within the limits of Bliss road on the north, Channing avenue on the east and Narragansett avenue on the south at $6 a year or 50 cents a month. This edition is also on sale at the railroad stations and steamboat landings.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent to any address in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary Advertisements, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about half of these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but one insertion in a week and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the **daily** and **weekly** papers receive a discount on the combined rates and gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading the daily and weekly also. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

The second edition of the News is on sale by the following newsdealers, and others:—

W. H. Harris, Elm street.
W. L. Cripps, Warner street.
Wing & Thompson, Broadway.
Theodor Bigelke, Broadway.
C. T. Sterne, Washington square.
F. A. Daniels, 126 Thames street.
B. W. Pearce, Thames street.
Miss McGowan, 156 Bellevue avenue.
W. P. Clarke, 261 Thames street.
Mrs. Margaret Goffe, 342 Thames street.
Joseph W. Gash, 427 Thames street.
Mrs. M. E. Cremen, 455 Thames street.
J. M. Douglass, Jamestown.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job printing office. All orders for work in this department will be promptly filled and at reasonable prices.

Newport Daily News

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1891.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office,	**6817-2**
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms,	**6817-3**

CIRCULATION OF THE NEWS.

Daily Edition May 1885	**1769**
" " " 1886	1901
" " " 1887	1596
" " " 1888	1920
" " " 1889	2086
" " " 1890	2492
Average Edition per day for week ending May 23, 1891	**3099**

DECORATION DAY.

Once more have the graves of those who fell in the battles for national unity and the preservation of republican institutions on the American continent been strewn with flowers in commemoration of the men who saved the nation from overthrow. Such a service by a grateful people is always impressive. It recalls the times which tried men's souls and put upon the friends of freedom the greatest responsibilities known to the Nineteenth century. A brave and generous people never fails to honor its heroes, whether they have served as generals in command or privates in the ranks. And so today the soldiers of freedom of every grade are alike honored in the touching services of the occasion.

Now that the war has been long over, and the North and the South have come together in spirit as well as in form, and all are loyal to the flag, some have thought that Decoration day should be abolished, as it tends to revive memories that at best must be painful. Such would have us, in view of the present unity, forget the past and turn our faces only to the future. They tell us that these annual celebrations serve to awaken slumbering animosities and tend to arouse ill-feeling between old-time foes. But if our boasted reconstruction is complete, there can be now no divisions on the line suggested. The service of the day is not one of boasting over the fallen fortunes of those who were defeated in the great war. It is simply a token of the love and respect that are in our hearts for the men who suffered and died for us and for our common country.

Phillips Brooks, in his memorial address last Sunday, expressed the true thought when he said that the duties which belonged to the days of twenty or thirty years ago were in the world today. Men's souls were stirred about their responsibilities as citizens and as men, and the same energy which existed then would always be needed. It was of the supremest interest and value to perpetuate the national sense of right and the national sense of duty. This last sentence from the Boston clergyman conveys a great truth. The country needs to be constantly trained in the principles of morality and patriotism, and these memorial services constitute a no mean educational force.

In these ceremonials we rightly honor the men who did service in behalf of the Union cause. But it is well to remember that not only the men, but the women of those days rallied to the support of the flag which carries the Stars and the Stripes. Said Dr. Lorimer in Tremont Temple on Sunday last:—"It is significant that our flag was invented by a woman. In America women have their own way. In no other country under Heaven is woman so revered. She has deserved it. Through the dark days of our history her prayers and her labors have carried forward the flag to victory. The significance of the flag is worthy of attention. The stars are a new constellation. The white means innocence, the red hardiness and courage, the blue fidelity and justice. All this is very beautiful; but a flag, whatever its origin, and whatever the significance of its emblems, comes in time to mean just what the nation itself is. If the nation does not live out the virtues which the emblems of its flag signify, they soon come to mean just the opposite."

It was to preserve what this flag symbolizes that the appeal was made to arms. The North demanded liberty for all the people within our borders. It declared that slavery should be abolished, and its armies did not cease their conquests until the victory of these great principles was won. Today we rejoice in the unity and harmony of our national life, and make no distinction between different classes of citizens so long as all stand by the flag. While we cherish the principles over which the controversy raged, we harbor no animosities. Our soldiers fought to make the country a unit and cement all interests and all sections in the closest bonds of national life; and every true patriot will desire that it shall so remain.

REV. DR. BRIGGS.

The Presbyterian General Assembly has disposed of the Dr. Briggs case by refusing to confirm his nomination to the chair of Biblical Theology in Union Theological Seminary. Of course there is no persecution for opinion's sake in this action, as it is simply a declaration that the Presbyterian Church does not wish to employ a man with his views to educate and train the coming generation of ministers. The strength of the opposition is quite a matter of surprise to the public, the vote standing 440 to 59. This leaves Dr. Briggs in good standing as a minister, and free to accept a call to the pastorate wherever his services may be desired. It begins to be apparent that altogether too much has been said concerning the bigotry of the Presbyterian Church and the persecuting spirit manifested in this case, as the only question raised has been as to his appointment to a certain department of church work. Even those who sympathize with Dr. Briggs ought to be satisfied with the case, as it is asking quite too much to demand that any church should employ agents to undermine its own foundations.

A bulletin upon the subjects of "Inmates of Juvenile Reformatories" has been prepared by the census bureau giving statistics of the several institutions in the various states in accordance with the census of 1890. The total number of inmates in that year was 14,846, an increase in the decade of 3,378. Of these 12,903 were white and 1,943 colored; 11,078 were native-born whites; 1,405 foreign-born whites, and the nativity of 420 was unknown; 8,245 were native-born whites with native parents. Of the native-born whites 3,005 were of foreign parents; 903 of one native and one foreign-born parent, and 2,905 the nativity of whose parents was unknown. There are no juvenile reformatories in Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia or Wyoming.

While the Providence detectives have been trying to find Sallie Hanley, she has quietly slipped away and gone to Denver, where she is at the present time. This action on her part would indicate that she is not afraid to face her accusers and give an account of herself. On her arrival Judge Farnum is reported to have said to the district attorney:—"For the past two weeks the newspapers have been full of talk about Miss Hanley having been indicted. One of the papers said that Detective Hanscom had come on from Denver with requisition papers to secure her arrest. Acting on the advice of friends she came on to Denver. If you have any indictment against her, I wish you would have her arrested now. She will be in my office at 11 o'clock." Mr. Stevens replied:—"I have nothing against Sallie Hanley. I do not intend to arrest her, and she can go wherever she pleases."

In accordance with the law passed yesterday taking the care of the State Home and School from the state board of education and giving it to a special board, Governor Ladd has appointed the following to constitute the board of control:—For three years—Henry A. Stearns of Lincoln, William T. Crandall of Providence, Mrs. E. Benjamin Andrews of Providence. For two years—Adin B. Capron of Smithfield and Mrs. Amasa M. Eaton of Providence. For one year—Lucius B. Darling of Pawtucket, Mrs. Augustine Jones of Providence.

New anti-Jewish measures are being constantly devised in Russia, and the latest, so far as reported, is the announcement that Jewish army doctors will be compelled to join the Orthodox Church or else resign their positions, and that henceforth Jewish doctors will not be admitted to the service of the state. It is also proposed to deprive Jews of the privilege of hereditary citizenship, which gives them the right to live without restriction in any town of the empire.

Some of the Providence and Pawtucket people are still fighting the trolley. It is of no use. Electricity is winning its way just as surely as did steam at an earlier day. No city that has electric cars would consent to go back to old methods any sooner than they would agree to dispense with steam cars and steam ships for purposes of travel. It is not well to be too far behind the times.

Among the laws passed at the recent session of the General Assembly was one providing that in case of second elections in the city of Providence only the names of candidates receiving the two highest numbers of votes shall be placed on the ballots. This will prevent the numerous and costly trials which have recently occurred in that city.

The house passed the bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to boys, but the senate postponed action until the adjourned session in July. This delay is supposed to be for the benefit of the young men at the smaller summer resorts, who will have nothing to do by which to while away the weary hours, except to smoke the deadly cigarette.

Lawyer Duncan, who is conducting a case against Edison in New York, says "the wizard of Menlo Park" is nothing more than a mechanic, who utilizes the inventions of others. To be able to do that is something more than the ordinary run of mortals can do successfully.

Russell Harrison has condescended to say that his father will not be a candidate for re election unless called upon to do so by the Republican leaders. But if Russell keeps on chattering his father's chances will grow smaller every day in the year.

Secretary Blaine, not being yet able to return to Washington and resume his work, proposes to set out for Bar Harbor on Monday. It is to be hoped that he may speedily recover and resume his work of knocking out the McKinley tariff.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York will be opened tomorrow, free to the public, from half-past one in the afternoon until sunset, and a very large attendance will probably be the result.

Our little state, not satisfied with two sessions of the legislature each year as provided in the constitution, one in wtuter and one in spring, is now to be treated to a midsummer term.

An effort at tea culture is to be made in California, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce having a supply of seeds from China for planting in that vicinity.

The financial reports for yesterday are summed up thus:—Money, firm; gold exports, large; stocks, weak; business failures, numerous; trade, dull.

The Woonsocket Reporter says that "partisanship cropped out in the most disagreeable way at the May session of the General Assembly."

The public debt is reported as having been increased $250,000 during the present month.

It is now said that Chilean steamer Itata has gone to Australia. Barkis is willin'.

THE PHYSICIAN AS A DESPOT.

Without any pretense of faith in any doctor who is not regular, and without prejudice to a sincere intention of calling in a thoroughly instructed and expert practitioner whenever occasion demands, it is still permissible to smile amiably at the professional jealousy of quacks. The successful physician, with exceptions which happily are much more numerous than they were, is the most intolerant despot on earth. And we encourage him to be so. We are vaguely aware of the limitations of his knowledge; we know that he has to guess first what is the matter with us, and next what will do us good, and that, though there are facts his acquaintance with which helps him to guess right, many theories that regulate his professional action are still hypothetical, and may or may not be correct. We know that he has discovered that many of the methods his father used were unwise and deleterious; and that the doses his grandfather gave often hastened the result they were intended to prevent, and hindered what they were designed to induce. We know not only that he is a man, and therefore fallible, but that his professional science, like his father's and grandfather's, is progressive, and is still very far from being exact. Nevertheless, when anything ails us, in spite of all we know of his limitations, we fly to him as though he were all wise, and do as nearly what he tells us to as our flesh and our pockets permit. For we believe that, erring and inadequate as he is, he knows more than we do, and that his knowledge is, on the whole, the best that is at our command.

This childlike trust in our physicians is a phenomenon which is creditable to us and to our doctors, and from which we both get benefit; Undoubtedly our physicians do us good, and indeed they ought to, even if they knew less and guessed less fortunately than they do, else were faith a much less potent virtue than it is declared to be. But it is one thing for us to flock of our own accord to the doctors, and quite another thing for those professional gentlemen to hold that we shall come to them and to none else, and that we may neither be legitimately born, nor die legally except with the concurrence of the learned faculty.—[June Scribner.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TOMORROW.

In the absence of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Cutter, Rev. William H. Lyon of Roxbury, Mass., will officiate at the Channing Memorial Church at the usual hours.

Rev. W. A. Luce will preach at the United Congregational Church and Rev. F. F. Emerson at the First Methodist Church, at the morning service, in exchange.

Rev. John B. Diman of St. Columba's Church will officiate at St. Mary's Church, South Portsmouth, at 11 o'clock.

Bishop Clark will make his annual visitation to Trinity Church and administer the rite of confirmation at the 10.45 service. In the afternoon at the 3 o'clock service he will preach and administer confirmation in Emmanuel Church.

The pastor of the First Baptist Church, Rev. E. P. Tuller, will preach, morning and evening, on the recent Baptist anniversaries at Cincinnati which he attended.

At St. Mary's Church the annual reception of members by the various girls' societies of the parish, usually held on the last Sunday in the month of May, will take the place of the vesper service at 3 o'clock. In the morning the various societies will attend the 8 o'clock mass in a body, receiving communion. Special musical programs have been prepared for both services. At 3 o'clock the junior choir will sing, being assisted by Mrs. F. A. Fredericks in Dana's "Ave Maria" and Rossini's communion hymn. At the high mass at 10.30 Mr. Harry Martland, tenor, will assist the regular choir, in La Hache's "Missa Pro Pace;" a trio, consisting of Mrs. Fredericks and Messrs. Martland and Leddy, will sing "Veni Creator" at the offertory. At the vesper service the singing will be by the girls' chorus of about three hundred voices, and the regular choir, under Professor Fredericks, assisted by the Apollo Glee Club. The program will include the litany, "Maiden of Thee I Sing," and the closing hymn by the chorus; the choir will render Mercadante's "Domine" and "Dixit," and Berge's "Tantum Ergo," the trio will sing Mercadante's "Magnificat" and "Salve Regina", and the Glee Club will give the "O Salutaris," by Kreutzer.

GENERAL SERVICES.

Protestant Episcopal.

TRINITY PARISH, Rev. George J. Magill, rector. Holy Communion every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock in Kay Chapel; morning service at 10.45, evening service at 4 o'clock in Trinity Church; Service for Scandinavians at 10.30 A. M. and 8 P. M. in Kay Chapel. Sunday school at 2.30 P. M. The Holy Communion is also celebrated in Trinity Church at 10.45 on the first Sunday in the month and when the Sunday is a special feast.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Rhode Island avenue, Rev. C. G. Gillilat, D. D. Services—Early celebration every Sunday at 8 A. M. and first Sunday in month at 11 A. M. Services with sermon 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday school at P. M. and children's service at 3.15.

CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN, THE EVANGELIST, Poplar street, Rev. E. L. Buckey. Holy Communion every Sunday morning at 7.30; also in connection with the 10.30 service on the second Sunday of the month. Morning prayer and Litany at 10.30. Evensong at 7.30. Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, Rev. E. H. Porter, rector. Services—Morning 11, Sunday school 2 P. M., evening, 7.30; Holy Communion on first Sunday of the month at 11 A. M. and on third Sunday at 7.30 A. M. Services on holy days at 10 A. M.

ST. MARY'S PARISH, South Portsmouth, R. I., Rev. George Herbert Patterson, rector. ST. MARY'S CHURCH, first and third Sundays. Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion, 11 A. M.; other Sundays, Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 10 A. M. HOLY CROSS CHAPEL, Evening Prayer, 2.30 P. M.; Sunday school, 3.30 P. M.

ST. COLUMBA'S BERKELEY MEMORIAL CHURCH, Southeast Cliffs, Middletown, Rev. John B. Diman, minister in charge. Services at 10.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 P. M.

Baptist.

FIRST CHURCH, Rev. E. P. Tuller, pastor. Preaching at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.; Bible service at 3 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting at 6.45 P. M. MISSION CHAPEL, Tilley avenue, Sunday school at 3.00 P. M. Service at 7.30 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH, Rev. S. W. Stevens, pastor. Sunday school at 10.30 A. M.; preaching at 3 and 7.30 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., pastor. Morning service at 10.45; evening service at 7.30; Bible school at 3 P. M.

SHILOH CHURCH, Rev. R. N. Jeter, pastor. Sermon at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.; Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

FIRST CHURCH, Rev. W. A. Luce. Sermon at 10.45 A. M. except on first Sunday of month, when communion at 10.45 A. M. and sermon at 7.30 P. M.; Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.; prayer-meeting at 7.30 P. M.

THAMES-STREET, Rev. G. W. Hunt. Prayer-meeting at 9.30 A. M. Sunday school at 10.30 A. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. Praise and Conference meeting at 7.30 P. M.

MIDDLETOWN FOUR CORNERS, Rev. J. F. Cooper, pastor. Sunday school at 10.30 A. M. Preaching at 3.00 P. M. Evening service at 7.30.

SWEDISH MISSION, Annandale road. Rev. H. Olsen. Services at 10.45 A. M. and 7.45 P. M. Sunday school at 4 P. M. at Bethesda Mission, 331 Thames street.

MOUNT ZION, Bellevue avenue, Rev. W. S. H. Butler, D. D., pastor. Services at 10.30 A. M., 3 and 8 P. M.; Sunday school at 1.30 P. M.

Congregational.

UNITED CHURCH, Rev. Forrest F. Emerson, pastor. Worship and preaching at 10.45 A. M.; Sunday school at 3.30 P. M.; service in Pelham-street Chapel at 7.30 P. M.

UNION CHURCH, Rev. M. Van Horne, pastor. Preaching at 3.00 and 7.30 P. M.; Sunday school at 11.30 A. M.

Presbyterian.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Grace Chapel, Wellington avenue and Thames street, Rev. J. M. Craig, pastor. Preaching at 10.45 A. M.; Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.; evening worship conducted by the pastor at 7.45.

Roman Catholic.

ST. MARY'S, Rev. Philip Grace, D. D., and Rev. John F. Tully and Rev. James Looby, assistants. Low masses at 7, 8.15 and 9.15; high mass at 10.30 A. M.; vespers at 3 P. M.

ST. JOSEPH'S, Clarke and Touro streets, Rev. James Coyle, and Rev. Mortimer G. Downing, assistant. Low masses at 7, 8 and 9; high mass and sermon at 10.30; vespers, conference and benediction at 3.30 P. M.

Unitarian.

CHANNING MEMORIAL CHURCH, Rev. George W. Cutter, minister. Morning service and preaching at 10.45; Sunday school at 12, noon.

Jews.

SYNAGOGUE, Touro street, Rev. A. P. Mendes, rabbi. Sabbath eve service on Fridays at 7 P. M.; Sabbath morning service on Saturdays at 9 A. M. Class for Bible and religion on Sundays at 9.30 A. M.

Young Men's Christian Association.

Service at 9.30 A. M. and 6 P. M. at rooms, 165 Thames street.

Friends.

MEETING HOUSE, Marlborough street. Morning service at 10.30; First day school at 12 M.; evening service at 7.30.

Highway Mission.

HIGHWAY MISSION, 331 Thames street, under the Christian Alliance of the Four Fold Gospel, conducted by Elder W. S. Woodworth, missionary. Services at 7.15 P. M. Sunday school at 6 P. M.

U. S. N. Training Station.

Coasters Harbor Island—Rev. W. O. Holway, chaplain. Services at 10.30 A. M.

JAMESTOWN.

ST. MATTHEW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. W. S. Child, S. T. D., in charge. Services 7.45, 10.45 A. M., 7.45 P. M.; Sunday school 2.30 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. G. B. Smith. Preaching services 11 A. M., 7.45 P. M.; Sunday school 2.45 A. M.

TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE DAILY SACRIFICED BY TAKING MERCURIAL, AND OTHER STRONG MEDICINES. IF TO-DAY OR HEREAFTER YOU HAVE RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, CATARRH, BOILS OR CARBUNCLES, PIMPLES ON THE FACE OR BODY, OR ANY DISEASE ARISING FROM IMPURE BLOOD, USE THE GREAT KICKAPOO INDIAN SAGWA, NATURE'S REMEDY, MADE BY THE INDIANS FROM ROOTS AND HERBS.

KICKAPOO INDIAN SAGWA

Sold by all Druggists.

KICKAPOO INDIAN OIL.

Quick cure for all Kinds of Pain.

Good for Man and Beast. It Gives Immediate Relief. It has No Equal. Keep it in the House.

TRY IT.

Price 25 cents per Bottle. 5 Bottles for $1.00.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

MORTGAGE SALES.

Mortgagees' Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage of personal property, made and executed by George A. Eddy to William M. Austin and John B. Rogers, dated March 24th, A. D. 1891, and recorded in volume 5 at page 182 of the records of mortgages of personal property in the office of the city clerk of the city of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island &c., the conditions of said mortgage having been broken and possession of the mortgage property (hereinafter described) having been taken by said mortgagees by virtue of the terms of said mortgage, the said mortgagees will sell at public auction at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on **Tuesday, June 2, A. D. 1891,** at **Washington Square,** in said city of Newport, all the right, title and interest of the said mortgagor at the time of the execution of said mortgage in and to the following goods and chattels, namely:—274 cans tomatoes, 4 bottles mustard, (French); 3 bottles salad dressing, 14 bottles horse radish, 2 bottles catsup, 2 sets hanging scales, 1 meat bench, 2 meat blocks, 1 poultry rack, 1 sprinkler, 9 bottles pickles, 56 cans peas, 84 cans salmon, 22 cans French peas, 1 set Fairbanks platform scales, (nearly new); 1 meat shelf, pictures, polished horns, stool, desk, chairs, 1 combination safe (Thompson & Co.,) knives, saws, together with three horses, two wagons and one cart, and said mortgagees hereby give notice of their intention to bid on said property at said sale.

WILLIAM M. AUSTIN, JOHN B. ROGERS, } Mortgagees.
Newport, R. I., May 22, 1891.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH PROVISIONS, &C., for the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.—May 15, 1891.—Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Provisions, &c., for the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., to be opened June 2, 1891," will be received at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, June 2, 1891, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., 40,000 pounds fresh beef, 40,000 pounds fresh vegetables, 30,000 pounds fresh bread, 200,000 gallons fresh water, and 4,000 pounds ice. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Commanding Officer of the Station or to the Bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster-General, U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR NAVAL Training Station, Newport, R. I.—May 13, 1891.—Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., to be opened June 2, 1891," will be received at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, June 2, 1891, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., a quantity of stores, consisting of electrical supplies, grate bars, pipe and pipe fittings, paints, &c. The articles must in all cases conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Commanding Officer of Naval Station or to the Bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster-General, U. S. Navy.

OFFICE OF

Inspector of Nuisances.

To avoid any further trouble, Chapter 20 having been changed to Chapter 24, parties carting Night Soil will READ BELOW.

CHARLES H. LANGLEY,
Inspector of Nuisances.

SECTION 12. (As Amended.) No portion of the contents of any privy vault or any cess-pool in the city shall be carried into, through or across any highway or street of said city in any cart, wagon, or other vehicle or be otherwise removed, after the first day of May, and before the first day of November in each year, nor between the hours of TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON AND FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON OF ANY DAY, unless the removal shall be specially ordered in writing by the inspector of nuisances and the said contents be disinfected, so that the removal will produce no offensive odor.

SECTION 13. No person shall convey or cause to be carried any of the contents of any such vault or cess-pool into, through or across any street or highway in said city in any box cart, wagon, or other vehicle which shall not be thoroughly covered, water tight, and kept well painted and clean on the outside.

SECTION 15. Every person who shall violate any provision contained in either of sections seven, nine, ten, twelve, thirteen or fourteen of this chapter, shall be fined twenty dollars.

SECTION 2. [Of Amendment.] No person shall remove the contents of any privy vault or cess-pool nor any swill or garbage through or into any street or highway in this city in any vehicle of any description without first obtaining a license for such vehicle from the Board of Aldermen of this city, or from some person authorized by said Board to grant such license; and every such license shall be numbered and the number thereof shall be painted in a conspicuous place on the outside of the vehicle thereby licensed in white figures at least two inches square on a black ground.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately, and every violation of it shall be punished by a fine of twenty dollars.

Newport, R. I., May 27, 1891.

W. F. SPINGLER.

A handsome assortment of

WALL PAPERS,

Chintzes, Tapestries, Velvets,

Furniture upholstered and covered.

Mattresses made over.

NO. 146 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro' street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Wall Papers

NEW PATTERNS.

No. 146 THAMES STREET.

STAFFORD BRYER.

Havana Cigars.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Steamer Saratoga, from Havana, the following sizes of Havana cigars:

Petite Bouquet, Regalia Chica, Perfectos.

J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,

Opposite Postoffice,

No. 208 THAMES STREET.

WM. H. COTTON,

Druggist and Apothecary,

OLD NO. 146, NEW NO. 234 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

Residence, Cotton's Court.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

25 Words three days 25 cents.

WANTED—By a young American girl situation to do sewing and chamberwork, or would like to wait on lady. Willing and obliging. Address Box 49, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A situation by a young girl to do general housework in a small family, or second work. Call at 48 Burnside avenue.

WANTED—Situation in a family as second girl. Apply at 42 Fair street, left-hand bell.

WANTED—Situation by two young men as second and third men in stable; thoroughly understand their business, having first references from leading families in New York. Call or address Grooms, 52 Dixon street.

WANTED—Situation by a practical gardener and florist; thoroughly understands greenhouses, graperies, fruits, vegetables, and the general care of gentlemen's place; first-class reference. Box 47, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A situation as waiter or butler; best of references. 50 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

25 Words three days 25 cents.

WANTED—In a small, private family, a girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references required. Address Box 64, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Two girls, colored or white—one for waiting and chamberwork, other for kitchenwork. Apply at once at 5 Touro street, upstairs.

WANTED—A small girl to attend the door. Apply at 123 Spring street.

WANTED—A competent nurse for an infant of fourteen months. Must have good references. Address Box 30, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A young man to drive wagon and make himself generally useful about store. Apply immediately. C. Sherman & Co.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent cook; none other need apply; colored preferred. Call at 113 Touro street at once.

GENERAL WANTS.

25 words one day, 25c.; 10c. each day after.

WANTED—By a middle-aged woman, cooking by the day or week, or housecleaning, or would go out to wash and iron, or would take a respectable housekeeper's place; reference if required. Apply at 26 East Bowery street.

WANTED—Second-hand safe, about three feet high. Address Box 50, Daily News Office.

TENEMENTS, FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.

25 words one day, 25c.; 10c. each day after.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms; also room to let unfurnished; nice, large front room to let, suitable for dressmaker, at 78 Broadway.

COMFORTABLE, AIRY ROOMS, with good board, can be had at 48 East Bowery street.

TO LET—House No. 108 Spring street, now occupied by W. W. Sampson; all modern improvements; possession June 1. Apply to George C. Barker.

TO LET.

A Large Stable with Eight Stalls, etc.

Apply at Mrs. Acosta's Cottage, Ochre Point and Shepard avenues.

TO LET.

Lower Tenement, 39 Cannon St.

Inquire 241 Thames or 35 Cannon street.

NOTICES.

National Bank of Rhode Island.

AT A REGULAR MEETING of the Board of Directors of this Bank held Saturday, May 23, 1891, Daniel B. Fearing was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board, caused by the decease of John D. Richardson.

T. P. PECKHAM,
Secretary of the Board of Directors.
Newport, R. I., May 25, 1891.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that John H. Cottrell of this city has made an assignment of all his property for the equal benefit of all his creditors to the undersigned. All creditors of said assignor are allowed until six months from this date to send in their claims, and all persons indebted to him are requested to make payment without delay.

ANTHONY S. SHERMAN, Assignee.
Newport, May 27, 1891.

ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is herewith given that

Mary J. Perkins & Charles C. Perkins,

both of the city and county of Newport, State of Rhode Island, etc., doing business in said Newport under the firm name of

MARY J. PERKINS & SON,

have made an assignment to the undersigned, pursuant to law, for the equal benefit of all their creditors.

All creditors of said assignors or either of them are, therefore, herewith notified to send their several and respective claims to the undersigned within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said assignors or either of them to make payment to him forthwith.

MICHAEL W. CALLAGHAN,
ASSIGNEE.
Dated Newport, R. I., May 23, 1891.

FOR SALE.

VICTORIA FOR SALE

At Stockton Cottage, Bellevue avenue.

DOG CARTS FOR SALE.

One Brewster Dog Cart, in Good Order, and One Natural Wood Dog Cart.

Both will be sold cheap as owner has gone abroad. Apply at

FLUDDER BROS., 15 Beach Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A pleasant Queen Anne cottage on Lincoln street just finished. It has twelve rooms and all the modern improvements. If not sold by the middle of June it will be leased for a term of years at reasonable rent. Call and examine its many conveniences. For further particulars inquire of ACHILLES STEVENS, 43 & 50 Spring Street.

For Sale---A New Side-Bar Buggy,

Full leather top. Best bargain in the city.

J. B. BACHELLER.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND **PENNYROYAL PILLS.**

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "RELIEF FOR LADIES," in letter, by RETURN MAIL. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Sold by all Local Druggists.

Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE DAY IN BOSTON.

he Dead Soldiers of the War Fittingly Honored.

Boston, May 30.—Memorial day is being nerally observed in this city. Banks, stores, ices and exchanges are closed, evening wspapers have suspended publication and e Grand Army posts this morning decorated e graves of fallen comrades in the various meteries and later assembled at halls and urches throughout the city and suburb to lis- n to addresses. Services at the soldiers and ilors monument on the Common were held at 0 by E. W. Kinsley Post, No. 113, which lso later held services in Tremont Temple, e address being delivered by Mrs. Mary A. ivermore.

The observance of the day is equally gen- al throughout eastern Massachusetts, al- ough there are no specially noteworthy rvices.

People of sporting proclivities are making great day of it. A picked Boston team is aying the New York Cricket Club on the ongwood grounds, the opening game in a eries for the Eastern championship; x crews of the Cambridge Social Club are aving a four-oared race on Charles river; ne County Club closes its spring meeting at lyde Park with six races this fternoon; the Eastern Yacht Club eens the season with a handicap race off arblehead rock; the Boston and Cincinnati eague clubs cross bats this morning and fternoon at the South End grounds, and here are minor games and sports galore.

PROTECTING THE CZAR.

Unusual Precautions for the Visit to Moscow.

Moscow, May 30.—The discovery of four arge boxes of dynamite in the customs department of the French exhibition last Sunday was in part the reason for the delay of the royal visit to Moscow. The whole ground under the dais erected for the Czar was then excavated, owing to the fears that it had been undermined, but nothing was found. The police removed the roof of a triumphal arch in their zeal to insure the safety of the Czar, and every window facing on the streets was ordered closed while the Czar was passing.

Every Person With Two Exceptions Has the Grip.

Halifax, May 30.—It is reported from St. Paul's island, lying half-way between Cape Breton and Newfoundland, that every person on the island, save two men, is down with la grippe. Doctors and aid have been sent.

To Reduce the Force in the New York Custom House.

New York, May 30.—The Treasury Department has ordered a thorough investigation in every department of the customs service here, to begin Monday, with a view of reducing the force. It is thought one hundred men will be discharged.

The President Goes to Philadelphia.

Washington, May 30.—The President, Secretaries Proctor and Tracy, Postmaster Wanamaker and Private Secretary Halford left for Philadelphia this morning.

Rhode Island Pensions.

Washington, May 30.—Original—B. W. Buffum, R. H. Bailey, E. R. Eddy.

The Queen's Honors.

London, May 30.—Honors in connection with the Queen's birthday have been announced. Robert Gillispie of Canada has been knighted and Lieutenant General Sir John Ross, commander of the forces in Canada, been made a knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

Bolivia's Recognition of the Chilean Insurgents.

Iquique, Chile, May 30.—The recognition by Bolivia of the Iquique Junta, as belligerents, was formally proclaimed yesterday. A correspondent here of a New York paper writes that Bolivia is prepared to extend armed assistance to the Congressionists on condition of Chile cancelling the Bolivian debt.

Has Not Gone to Australia.

Mexico, May 30.—The reports that the Itata has gone to Australia are baseless.

Seven Failures in Salonica.

Vienna, May 30.—Seven big Salonica firms have failed with aggregate of many million francs.

Will Ask about the Pending Negotiations.

Ottawa, May 30.—A British Columbia member of the House of Commons has given notice that he will ask on Monday whether the government is aware of the character of negotiations pending with the United States, and whether it is likely that Canadian vessels will be excluded from or prevented from taking seals in Alaskan waters.

Brazil Wants More Immigrants.

Berlin, May 30.—It is stated the Brazilian government has sent forty Russian colonists home to encourage their kinsfolks to immigrate, thus counteracting Russia's policy of suppressing immigration.

Decides in Favor of Holland.

London, May 30.—The Czar, as arbiter in the dispute between Holland and France, relative to Guinna boundary, has decided in favor of Holland.

The Treasurer of the Socialist Organ in Berlin Absconds.

Berlin, May 30.—The treasurer of the Socialorgan has absconded with the funds. This is a great blow to the Socialist party.

Sir John Macdonald's Condition.

Ottawa, May 30.—Sir John Macdonald passed the night quietly; short naps at intervals; suffered no pain; conscious enough to make his wants known; took milk at intervals; remained speechless. He took a turn for worse at 9 A. M.

Memorial Day in New Bedford.

New Bedford, Mass., May 30.—Memorial day was observed with usual solemnity in this city and vicinity. The parade this morning was the finest seen in New Bedford in years. The organizations in line embraced the three Grand Army posts, two camps of Sons of Veterans, Company E, M. V. M., High School Cadets, Sheridan Guards, Robert Emmet Guards, the French Guards of Honor and French Zouaves. The brilliant uniforms of the French-Canadian companies and of the Emmet Guards added to the gorgeousness of the scene all along the line. Bunting was displayed on the route of procession and the Stars and Stripes floated at half-mast on many public and private buildings and on shipping in the harbor. A new feature was introduced in each cemetery, where every grave was decorated simultaneously at the sound of a bugle. This afternoon comrades from the various posts went to surrounding towns and decorated the graves of veterans. Rev. John A. MacColl will deliver the oration of the day in Liberty Hall this evening.

THE MAGAZINES.

The June Century has a frontispiece portrait of George Mifflin Dallas, formerly Vice President of the United States, accompanying the second and last installment of the papers extracted from Mr. Dallas's journal, written while he was American minister to the court of Czar Nicholas I. In the fourth installment of the Talleyrand Memoirs Talley, rand replies directly to his accusers. It has a brief introduction by Minister Whitelaw Reid. General Sherman's last speech, delivered at the Press Club dinner to Henry M. Stanley, January 31, is for the first time printed from manuscript dictated by General Sherman before the speech was made. It is accompanied by a picture from St. Gaudens's bust from life of Sherman, and by a poem by R. W. Gilder. The new paper in the California series is by Dr. Charles B. Gillespie of Freeport, Pennsylvania, and is substantially a transcript from his California journal of 1849 and '50, being a description of a Sunday in Coloma in which the rougher life of the mines is most prominent—the auctioneering, racing, gambling and thimble-rigging. An interesting paper is that on "Women at an English University," by Eleanor Field, giving a description of life at Newnham College. It is followed by a paper on "Health of Women Students," by Catherine Baldwin. The first paper in the number is one of Mrs. Burton Harrison's sketches of Old Virginia life, very handsomely illustrated, entitled "Colonel William Byrd of Westover, Virginia." Mr. and Mrs. Pennell have papers on "Play and Work in the Alps," the one on "Play" being by Mrs. Pennell, and that on "Work" by her husband. In the series of American Pictures a full-page engraving by Closson is given of "Springtime," from a painting by Ernest L. Major. Edward Eggleston's "Faith Doctor" is continued, and the second installment of Stockton's "Squirrel Inn" is numerously illustrated. In addition, a new writer, Florence Watters Snedeker, is brought out, with a pathetic story entitled "The House with the Cross." Hamlin Garland has his first Century story in this number, entitled "A Spring Romance." Another short story is "A Girl without Sentiment," by Eugene Bradford Ripley. There are a number of other interesting papers, and the departments contain much good reading.

Scribner's Magazine for June continues the notable series on "The Great Streets of the World" and "Ocean Steamships," Francisque Sarcey being the author of the article on "The Boulevards of Paris" and William H. Rideing contributing the paper on "Safety on the Atlantic." The illustrations in both groups continue to be very rich, and appropriately supplement the text, adding to its significance and picturesqueness. Another group of articles—that on Practical Charity—is represented in this issue by a sympathetic and often amusing account of "Boys' Clubs." The author is Evert Jansen Wendell. Amateur photographers will find much to interest them in the article on "Some Photographs of Luminous Objects," with many illustrations reproduced directly from the negatives by mechanical processes. The fiction includes stories and sketches by F. J. Stimson, Bliss Perry, and Maria Blunt. There is also an essay on Molière by Andrew Lang, with a striking portrait as the frontispiece of the number; and a calm, critical review on large lines, of some of the most significant features of the Civil War, viewed as illustrations of military science and strategy. The author, John C. Ropes, is one of the closest students of military history in this country, and one most fitted to treat the subject free from personal prejudices.

The Forum for June has an interesting table of contents. In "Von Moltke and Future Warfare" Colonel Theodore A. Dodge gives an analysis of the forces that determined the great German soldier's success, and a statement of the lessons to be learned from it with regard to future warfare. Rev. Dr. Briggs's paper on "Church and Creed" will have many readers in view of the present church troubles. Sir Charles W. Dilke writes of "The Commonwealth of Australia;" Congressman McAdoo of New Jersey, of "Immigration and the Tariff;" President Francis A. Walker of "The Great Count of 1890;" Ulysses D. Eddy, of "Our Chance for the Commercial Supremacy of the World;" Senator Stewart of Nevada tells the free coinage side of the silver question in a paper on "Silver and the Need of More Money;" Henry Holt, the well-known publisher, writes of "Our International Copyright Law;" President Hyde of Bowdoin College explains "A Rational System of Physical Training;" Senator Dolph of Oregon describes "The New Northwest Where Civilization Completes the Circuit of the Globe;" Joel Cook, financial editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, reviews the financial situation in a paper entitled "A Glance at our Finances;" Professor J. Willis Greed of Topeka, Kansas, writes of "Western Lands at Mortgages," and J. L. Williams of "Southern Financial Interests."

THE REYNOLDS LINE.

A delegation from Westerly was in town this week and arranged with Mr. G. B. Reynolds to take charge of the new three-masted schooner Donna T. Briggs, built about a month ago at West Mystic, Conn., and now on her first voyage. The new vessel, though owned in Westerly, will hail from Newport and form part of the already large Reynolds' line of coasters.

Schooner R. R. Nickerson has arrived at Providence.

Schooner E. W. Young cleared today from Philadelphia for Westerly.

Schooner Robert Ingle Carter, at Bangor, will finish discharging Monday, and taken return cargo of ice for Philadelphia.

Tug Aquidneck is receiving a coat of paint and a thorough cleaning after her oiling work at the wreck of ship Lydia Skolfield.

The New Bedford city council has appropriated $3,000 for a Fourth of July celebration in that city.

HONOR THE DEAD.

Decoration Day Exercises in Newport.

Today the soldiers of the late war honor the memory of their dead comrades by decorating their graves, and other appropriate ceremonies. As each year advances and the number of dead increases, Decoration day grows in significance and is more and more generally observed by others than the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. As the day broke there were few signs of pleasant weather for the day, and as the morning wore away, although there were frequent breaks in the clouds, there still were signs of rain. The streets were very muddy from the recent rain, and marching was very unpleasant for the veterans. During the morning business on the streets was conducted as usual, only the city and government offices, banks and a few business establishments being closed for the entire day, but in the afternoon there was a general suspension of business, at least for a portion of the time. Flags are flying at half-mast from the government stations, public and private buildings and the clubs and school houses in honor of the dead.

During the morning members of the Grand Army posts were detailed to decorate the graves of soldiers at Jamestown, Middletown, Dutch island and Fort Adams. The general exercises in the city took place in the afternoon. The line was formed near the State House, and started at about 2 o'clock. The two Grand Army posts and General A. G. Lawrence Camp, Sons of Veterans, turned out in large numbers, and the light battery from Fort Adams made its usually excellent appearance. Besides these organizations the procession consisted of carriages containing old and disabled veterans of the War of 1812 and of the Rebellion, the mayor, members of the City Council and city officials, Newport members of the General Assembly, federal officers and officers from the Torpedo Station and Training Station, and flower wagon. The Second United States Artillery band furnished music. As stated yesterday, the post batteries of the Second artillery at Fort Adams did not participate in the parade, as was expected, owing to the death of Major F. B. Hamilton. The members of the Newport Artillery and Company B had already paraded two days this week, and did not feel able to turn out today. Their presence was missed.

The line was dismissed at the cemetery and the members of the posts at once proceeded to decorate the graves of the fallen heroes. The members of the Women's Relief Corps had been busy all the morning preparing the floral tributes for the graves, and, thanks to the generosity of friends, had an abundance of flowers to make an excellent showing. Among the special pieces was a pretty floral vacant chair, for the unknown dead, placed in the soldiers' lot; a floral flag, prepared by the Sons of Veterans for their only deceased member, S. S. Freeborne, and a wreath, sent by Camp 33, Sons of Veterans, of Massachusetts, for one of their members buried here. Five floral pieces were sent by the Durfee Zouaves of New York, for the grave of General G. K. Warren, and a large piece, also from New York, for the grave of Captain J. W. Dowling.

The Sons of Veterans had the soldiers and sailors monument on Broadway tastefully decorated with festoons of bunting, wreaths and loose flowers.

The new iron markers for the veterans' graves, one hundred and sixty-two in number, were received from Providence this morning.

The streets were in poor condition for marching, being covered with nearly an inch of loose mud, which showed no signs of drying until the sun made its first appearance for the day at 1 o'clock, too late to greatly improve the streets.

This evening the exercises at Masonic Hall will begin at 8 o'clock, and will consist of music, the oration of the day by Rev. J. M. Craig and the reading of the roll of honor.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE TILBURY COMPANY.

A good-sized audience saw the second performance of Gilbert's comedy, "Pygmalion and Galatea," by the Zeffie Tilbury Company last night. The occasion was the benefit of Miss Tilbury, whose really excellent work during this and previous engagements entitled her to a large and appreciative audience, and she had, for Newport, a very good one, and during the evening she received a handsome bouquet. The comedy, which is in the old style, is full of comical situations, but, unlike the modern comedy, has no horse play, and many of the fine points were lost on the audience, though the frequent laughter showed that more were fully appreciated. The parts were all in good hands, Miss Tilbury making an ideal Galatea and, especially in the last act, showing some very good work. Mr. Lewis, as Pygmalion, was throughout excellent; Miss Lea Michael was a very good Daphne, and Miss Ballou filled the part of Myrine acceptably. Miss Fischer did not make as good an impression in the part of Cynisca as she did on Tuesday. Jay Hunt was as comical as ever in the part of Chryses.

This afternoon "Peg Woffington," in which the company has before appeared, will be given, and tonight the company will close a season that has continued since the fall of 1889 without a single break, with the performance of that old, standard, melodrama, in which Kate Claxton has so often appeared here, "The Two Orphans." This will be the last opportunity Newporters will have of seeing what is conceded, in all cities in which the Tilbury Company has appeared, to be the best repertory company on the road playing at popular prices, as the company disbands after the performance this evening, Miss Tilbury appearing next season as a star, supported by Mr. Lewis and probably some other members of her present company. That the excellent performances given the public at low prices have been appreciated by the people of Newport is well shown by the uniformly large audiences that have attended every one, and theatre-goers can but regret that they will not next season have an opportunity of seeing the same company in popular plays at popular prices.

The entertainments for the coming week include the annual meeting of the Baptist Social Union at Newton's Hall on Tuesday evening, when the election of officers will take place, an address will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Dixon of Brooklyn, and the Apollo Glee Club will sing, the evening's entertainment closing with a collation.

On Wednesday evening at the Opera House the children of St. Joseph's parochial school will give their annual commencement entertainment, for which they have been preparing under the sisters of St. Joseph.

On Friday evening Lizzie Daley with her new company will appear in "The Latest Fad," her new farce comedy, in which she is to start next season.

The annual benefit concert and recital by the pupils of Mr. F. A. Fredericks, announced for Tuesday evening, has been postponed until Wednesday evening, June 10.

THE LIGHT INFANTRY.

To the Editor of the Daily News:—

Sir:—Among the bills ordered paid by the General Assembly at its present session was one of $260 for expenses of the Newport Artillery on Election day, which of course was for the hiring of a band of music. Now I do not find any fault with the expenses for military display on such occasions, for I believe that the General Assembly on some occasions in past years on questions of military expenses, as compared with other expenses for display, have been inclined to strain at the gnat and swallow the camel, but what I do wish to know is this—if the taxpayers are satisfied, as I believe they are, to furnish a band of music for the military on such occasions, why should one military organization have the exclusive use of the band, as on Election day, while a company of the brigade of the Rhode Island militia, well uniformed, armed, equipped and disciplined, nearly equal in numbers, and wishing to do equal honors to both the retiring governor and the governor-elect, were compelled to march on both occasions from their armory to the place where they were ordered to report, and return to their armory again, without even the tap of a drum, unless the members of the company had been rich enough and patriotic enough to pay for a band themselves, which they do not feel would be just when the band, for which some of the members of this company as taxpayers will have to contribute their mite toward paying, could just as well have been detailed for that purpose or a part of it at least. Now it might be said that this would cause delay, but this could not be so, for as the company was ordered to report on both occasions at a certain hour and report to a certain officer, and as I believe that the chief requisites for success in a military company are promptness and obedience to orders, this company arrived promptly at the time and place ordered, but found no officer present to report to on either occasion.

Wishing to have our qualifications placed in a proper light before the citizens of Newport, we claim that in regard to drill, discipline and the knowledge of the actual duties of a soldier in the field we are second to no military organization in the state, outside of the brigade of Rhode Island militia, a claim which we stand ready to defend. We wish it also understood that we are not in any part composed of the mob who once existed under the name that we now own, as we receive nothing from them as a legacy except a bad name, an empty treasury and a number of unpaid bills, among the rest being one of $150 for armory rent, which we had to pay. As commanding officer of the company and one who feels proud of having raised it from its former demoralized condition to its present state of efficiency, and as a citizen and a taxpayer, I wish to enter a protest against a continuance of this extreme favoritism.

I do not wish it to be understood that I attach any blame to Colonel Thomas in this matter, as, from my acquaintance with him in military affairs, I believe him to be a thorough soldier and gentleman, and incapable of knowingly doing any act that would be unfair to another organization in a matter of this kind. He probably pursued the same course as his predecessors, but as conditions are considerably changed in this company, what might be considered all right a few years ago will not do for the future, for as a military parade without music is much like the play of Hamlet with the character of Hamlet left out, we wish to inform our fellow-citizens that, although we are willing at all times to oblige any body of them, either military or civic, by parading for them whenever possible, yet we wish it understood that we will not in future accept any invitation to parade unless it is accompanied by assurance that proper music will be furnished for the occasion.

I am sir, very respectfully,

John McCrudden,
Captain Commanding Newport Light Infantry, Co. B, 2d Regt. Inf. R. I. M.

THE CURATIVE VALUE OF HOT WATER.

Even savages, whose point—not of civilization, but of the want of it—is far below the boiling-point, know the assuaging and comforting power of hot water. Long before America was trodden by other feet than theirs the various hot springs had been frequented by the Indians for the cure of their ills and ails; and it is they who have often taught us the whereabouts of these Bethesdas, and there are few more interesting sights today than one of these hot springs, where the steaming stream gushes from the mountainside, where the sick and the lame are brought on litters and go away dancing. It seems, in the case of the natural outflow of hot water from none know what sources, as if old Mother Earth herself knew what was best for her children, and cooked at her central fires a life-giving broth which puts to shame that broth with which Medea would have made the old young again. Those who make use of such waters get to fancy that beyond the mere thermal benefit there is a telluric or magnetic or planetary force in them which makes them of double efficacy. But for our own part, heated though these waters be at fires born of the sun's own sacred fire, we doubt if the fire born of men's ingenuity, kindled by the spark struck from his own brain, is not equally potent, and if the water that is boiled at home be not of quite as much worth to the ordinary individual as that of these up-gushing superheated springs. And in the meantime we are sure that the household is the healthiest and safest, as well as the cleanliest and sweetest, where there is always on hand a full supply of hot water; although far be it from us to advocate anything tending toward a support of domestic differences and contentions in the shape of "hot water."—[Harper's Bazar.

A PLEA FOR CITY PLAYGROUNDS.

These children are undoubtedly happy in their play, but I cannot watch them without sadness and a regret that the fuller pleasures of a country life will never be theirs at the time they are best fitted to enjoy them. The earnest pleading for a leaf or blossom from the flower-laden tourist as, returning from his outing, he passes up this street; the eager band of merry children in pursuit of a wandering butterfly—fairy-like visitor from a strange land—tell of a formless longing for the unknown freedom of the woods and fields. What can we do to add to the joys of a youth which is all too brief? As you enter your high school, these boys and girls enter on the serious duties of life. Then follows the struggle for existence, and a severe one it usually is.

We cannot give all these children homes in the country, we cannot give them all even an outing there; but we can give them playgrounds in the city; a very little plot here and there will do. We have reserved great parks and squares which we permit them to look at and sometimes to venture on. But as playgrounds these are practically useless; they are accessible to comparatively few. A vacant building-lot in the proper district is far more to the purpose. Happy is the boy who lives near one! Notice the evidences of constant use it shows, the small base ball "diamond" clearly outlined, every smooth place pitted with marble holes.

What better investment could our cities make than to purchase small plots like this at intervals throughout the city, tear down the buildings, fill up the cellars and leave them, with no forbidding sign, open to the children? Their little feet would soon grade and harden the ground. In giving the nation's future workers such an opportunity to lay the foundation for stronger and healthier bodies and brighter wits, the city would reap abundant interest on the capital expended.—[Frank M. Chapman, in June St. Nicholas.

Fall River is to have a new steam fire engine made by Clapp & Jones, makers of the No. 2 of this city.

For additional Local News see third and eighth pages.

A. O'D. TAYLOR.

E. Furnished cottages for summer season, from $300 to $1,000. A considerable number to select from.

F. Furnished for the year—a very superior residence at $1,500.

G. For Sale—A property in the best part of the city, suitable for hotel business. None but principals can be negotiated with in this case.

H. Building sites; outside the city and in every ward in it.

Office: 124 Bellevue Avenue.

DIED.

BALPIN—28th inst., Jeremiah Halpin, aged 74 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 65 Burnside avenue, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock to St. Joseph's Church. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

AUSTIN—In this city, 29th inst., Emily S. Austin, wife of William M. Austin.
Funeral Monday, June 1, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, corner Spring and Pelham streets. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Burial at option of the family.

DURFEE—In Middletown, 27th inst., Jesse Tripp, son of Stephen P. and Sarah A. Durfee, aged 21 years, 10 months and 19 days.
The funeral will take place from the Union Meeting House, Portsmouth, on Sunday, 31st inst., at 2.30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SULLIVAN—At Portsmouth Grove, 28th inst., Quinlan Sullivan, in his 49th year.

CORRIGAN—In Providence, 29th inst, John Corrigan, in his 68th year.

CHAFFEE—In Providence, 28th inst., Mary G., wife of Lyman M. Chaffee, and daughter of James M. and Ellen C. Kirke, in her 33d year.

HARRIS—In Providence, 26th inst., Peter Harris, in his 91st year.

M. COTTRELL, Furnishing Undertaker, COTTRELL BLOCK, three doors south of the Postoffice. Residence No. 79 Thames street, near Marlboro' street. R. C. Cottrell, residence, No. 104 Mill street.

The genuine Angostura Bitters of Dr J. G. B. Siegert & Sons are the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite. Ask your druggist.

"My sides ache." No, not from laughing, but, alas, from hard coughing. A bottle of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam has just cured him, only don't make him laugh, for his sides are still sore.

PERSONAL.

That old soldier or soldier's heir who has been thinking of putting in a pension claim; call or write us tomorrow. Consultation free. No pension, no fee. Room 5, 13 Market square, Providence, Mile B. Stevens & Co., Attorneys, main office, Washington, D. C.



Electric Lustre Starch,

The only starch which makes Shirts, Collars and Cuffs look like NEW.

BLUE PACKAGES, 10 cents each.

For Sale by All Grocers.

BARGAINS IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Pilot One Price Shoe Stores,

211 Thames St., 373 Thames St.,

Next Daily News Office. Next Eddy's Shipyard.

Try one pair of our celebrated $2.00 shoes in Calf, Kangaroo or Patent Leather.

T. F. SCHMELLING, Proprietor. M. v HEMM, Manager of Uptown Branch Store.

☞ Fine shoe repairing a specialty.

The Soap that Cleans Most is Lenox.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

6 Nights, 6 | OPERA HOUSE, commencing Monday, May 25. | Tuesday and Saturday Matinee.

Miss Zeffie Tilbury

SUPPORTED BY

Mr. Arthur Lewis

And a Company of Twenty People.

SATURDAY,

The Two Orphans.

Saturday Matinee, Peg Woffington.

Prices—15c., 25c., 35c. and 50c. Seats on sale Saturday, May 23, for all performances.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, May 30, 8 A. M.—For New England and eastern New York:—Light, occasional showers; stationary temperature; south, westerly winds.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

May 30.	8 A. M.	12 M.	2 P. M.
Temperature,	62	72	74
Barometer,	29.94	29.94	29.95
Wind,	SW	SW	S
Weather,	Cloudy	Cloudy	Fair

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

TOMORROW (SATURDAY) MAY 30, 1891.

Sun rises	4 h. 11 m.
Sun sets	7 h. 12 m.
Moon rises A. M.	0 h. 36 m.
Length of day	15 h. 01 m.
Day's increase	5 h. 37 m.
High water, 0 h. 27 m. A. M.; 1 h. 25 m. P. M.	
Height of tide, 3 ft. 5 in. A. M.; 3 ft. 5 in. P. M.	

Moon's Phases for May, 1891.

	D.	H. M.	
Last Quarter	1	8 51	A. M.
New Moon	8	1 16	A. M.
First Quarter	15	2 01	P. M.
Full Moon	23	1 26	P. M.
Last Quarter	30	1 51	P. M.

DRUGGISTS.

DOWNING'S Compound Extract —OF— Sarsaparilla,

For all impurities of the blood. A large bottle for 75c., at

DOWNING BROS.',

Nos. 42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Compound Extract —OF— Sarsaparilla

(Dr. David King's Formula)

Cures Scrofula, Rheumatism, Boils, Pimples, Catarrh, Constipation, General Debility, Biliousness and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood.

NORTH END PHARMACY.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

HAZARD, HAZARD & CO.,

Successors to Caswell, Hazard & Co.,

Chemists and Druggists.

Instrument Makers.

No. 6 Cologne, Elixir Calisaya Ferrophos, Cod Liver Oil, etc.

6th AVE. HOTEL,
39th ST. AND 6th AVE., NEW YORK.
212 THAMES STREET, - NEWPORT, R. I.

Leather Goods!

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Pocketbooks, Purses,

WALLETS, CARD and BILL BOOKS,

Manicure and Toilet Cases, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Satchels, Traveling Bags, Trunks and everything to be found in a first-class establishment.

HENRY BIESEL & SONS,

Nos. 256 & 258 THAMES STREET.

P. J. MURPHY Practical Plumber,

Successor to C. Greason.

SPRING ST., ONE DOOR NORTH OF HILL STREET.

Sanitary plumbing and ventilation a specialty and will receive prompt and personal attention. Connection by telephone.

OLD RAGS AND PAPER.

"What shall I do with my old paper and rags?" said a well-known citizen to a Standard reporter recently.

"Why, sell it to the junk man, of course," said the scribe.

"But he won't take it even if I give it to him," continued the man. "He says he doesn't want it."

The reporter thereupon pondered, and really began to wonder what the hundreds and thousands of households in this city would do with the immense quantities of paper and rags which are constantly collecting about the house. A visit was paid to one of our most prominent junk dealers, and he was asked how much he paid for old paper.

"I don't want it and wouldn't take it if you paid me to cart it off. You see we can't sell it. In times past we have sold it to paper manufacturers, and they have hashed it up and made paper pulp of it. Then it was pretty good business, and it paid us to buy rags and paper. But since someone invented wood pulp paper, the demand has entirely disappeared. Wood pulp is cheaper, cleaner, more easily made. It makes an excellent paper, a little brittle perhaps, but if mixed with just a little rag and paper pulp, much better than old junk-made paper. So the demand for rags and paper is practically nothing now. Just come up in this loft a minute and let me show you the predicament it puts us in.

He then led the way aloft and displayed bales on bales of waste paper, piled high up among the rafters and floor beams, filling many feet of otherwise available floor space, and as the dealer said "a complete glut on the market."

"You see," said he, "just how it puts us. Perhaps it costs me on an average twenty-five cents a hundred-weight in the rough, then it would take a man at $1.50 a day nearly a whole day to put up half a ton, and the net we put it up in would perhaps cost fifty cents a ton. This paper then would make it cost us, when ready for shipment, about $7 a ton. A while ago I sent away a lot of the stuff to a concern in the center of the state to whom I had sold it many a time before, and after waiting six months for my pay wrote them about it. They replied that they used wood pulp and hadn't any use for the stuff. However, if I would prepay the freight charges they would remit. I did so, and when their check came it was for less than the freight. I was out of pocket on that deal, and I thought it was cheaper to let the stuff rot in my loft than to lose so much by paying freight on it. I haven't sent any since. A man came here the other day, and asked me what he had better do with his old paper. I told him he had better cart it down to Howland street dock and throw it overboard. Even then, I suppose, the person that builds on such made land will kick when he tries to dig through the stuff for a foundation. One big dry goods concern in town is paying a man twenty cents an hour to cart the stuff off and dump it in the dock. That makes it a nuisance you see. I wish someone would invent some way of utilizing the stuff so that I could get rid of mine."

Numerous methods have been tried, but all to no avail. An attempt was made in New Bedford, here a few years ago, to mix it successfully with cedar bark and press it into carpet paper. After a year or two of rather doubtful prosperity, the concern sold out, moved away the machinery and left the investors to bewail their departed dollars. If some bright individual will come along with a feasible plan to use up our old paper his fortune will be made and that of his posterity for generations to come. Until the advent of some such genius housekeepers, storekeepers and everyone else will wail in vain for some method of disposing of the stuff. Perhaps the problem may be an eloquent argument in favor of the garbage cremation process recently proposed by the boards of health and public works. At least we've got the rubbish and we must have some way of getting rid of it. Let the inventive freaks of the age take a vacation and put their wits to work for the relief of common humanity.—[New Bedford Standard.

EARLY AMERICAN COINS.

The earliest coins for American use are said to have been made of brass on the Bermuda islands about 1612. Captain John Smith appointed Daniel Tucker as governor of Bermuda, and in his history states that this governor enforced labor, and that the colonists had "besides meat, drink and clothes, a certain kinde of brasse money, with a hogge on one side, in memory of the abundance of hogges found at their first landing." Previous to this time Sir Thomas Gates and a party of one hundred and fifty men had been wrecked on the islands, and for nine months they lived chiefly on the flesh of wild hogs. The gratitude of these people knew no bounds, and they stamped the image of their benefactor in brass and used it as money—the most endearing form it could possibly assume. From first to last the hog has been a faithful friend to the American people, and, whatever æstheticism might have urged to the contrary, it was but simple justice to allow the hog the honor of taking the lead in furnishing the device for American coins.

Massachusetts was the first of the colonies to establish a mint. It was located in Boston, and was in charge of John Hull, who was bound under oath to coin, by the help of God, every shilling of three-penny troy weight and other pieces in proportion. "So neere as you can" was the considerate concession made by the court that would not be too strict in its demands on a man's ability to coin money to a nicety with the rude implements then in vogue. Hull was to have one shilling out of every twenty. The business proved to be so good that when Hull's daughter married Judge Samuel Sewell her father gave her as dowry her weight in silver. The story goes that after the wedding ceremony a large steelyard was brought into the room and the bride was placed upon one of its platforms, while pine-tree shillings were poured into a tub upon the other side until the steelyard balanced. These New England coins had for their device a tree, at first a willow, then an oak and last a pine. The date on most of them was 1652, for our prudent fathers saw no reason for changing the die every year. This indifference served them a good purpose on one occasion, for Charles II, learning that the people of New England were coining their own money, was very much displeased. In a conversation with Sir Thomas Temple he expressed his indignation in no mild terms. Sir Thomas was a good friend to the colonists and had spent several years in New England. He apologized for them on account of their ignorance of the law, and took from his pocket some of the oak-tree shillings. He told the King that the people of Massachusetts had adopted the oak as the emblem of their royalty to His Majesty, inasmuch as that tree had saved the life of their King. This satisfied Charles, who good-naturedly smiled and called the Massachusetts people "a parcel of honest dogs."

Many of the states attempted to coin money for their own use, but with little success. Most of the coins used came from England, and were often arbitrarily forced upon the colonists. An Englishman by the name of Wood represented to George I that he had invented a certain mixture, consisting partly of very fine virgin silver, partly of superfine brass and partly of double-refined tinck. Through the influence of the frail Duchess of Kendall King George was persuaded to allow Wood to coin this mixture and to compel its use in Ireland and in America. The Irish protested against it with the most scornful wit, so that the King was glad to buy back the favor he had granted to Wood. The money which Ireland refused went to America, and although in their extremity for want of a medium of exchange the Americans took it, they did not cease to complain of Wood, "who had the conscience to make thirteen shillings out of a pound of brass."

An immense amount of copper was coined in Birmingham, England, and sent to America. These coins were called Birmingham coppers, corrupted to the familiar Bungtown coppers. How little they were valued is evident from the proverb, "Not worth a Bungtown copper." This coin after a while began to disappear as rubbish, but individual pieces were occasionally passed as late as the War of the Rebellion.

In 1776 the American Congress issued a coinage of tin and brass. The device was a sundial with the word Fugio. Beneath the dial was the practical maxim, "Mind your own business." These mottoes were probably adopted from David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, philosopher and clockmaker of Philadelphia, who chose them for his daily monition. They hint of Benjamin Franklin and his concise maxims, but they were a part of the general stock of worldly wisdom of our forefathers. In 1783 the Goddess of Liberty made her appearance on American coins, and the face of George III was converted into that of the greater George, who was to rule by the will of the people.

Many of the coins which immediately followed bore Latin inscriptions suggestive of the recent struggle and victory, "Immunis Columbia," "Liber Natus Libertatum," "Non vi Virtuto Vici." Our great-grandfathers were not as well versed in Latin as in morals, and some of them, thinking a wise maxim was intended by the last inscription, easily translated it, virtue not vice.

By the Constitution of 1787 the United States assumed the exclusive right to coin money for the several states. This was a wise act, and also necessary if close interstate commerce was to be promoted. In different states the value of the shilling had varied according to the amount of silver it contained, while in every state there were at least two units of value, the English pound and the Spanish milled dollar. The latter had been adopted by Congress in the early years of the Revolution.

Thomas Jefferson, always mindful of the welfare of the people, made a plea before Congress that American coinage should be established on the decimal system—the Spanish dollar being the monetary unit and capable of easy divisions. Jefferson's plan was accepted, Congress making a provision for a coinage of the system which still continues in the United States, and is coming into use throughout the world.

The first coin of the regular United States series did not appear until 1793. On the cent were thirteen links around the words "One Cent." These links did not please the people. Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury at the time, and the criticism of the people was severe. The Boston Argus said:—"The chain on the reverse is a bad omen of liberty, and liberty appears herself to be in a fright. May she not justly cry out in the words of the apostle, 'Alexander the coppersmith had done me much harm; the Lord reward him according to his works'?"—[Chicago Herald.

TOUCHED A MAN'S HEART.

Surgeons West and Boutller have performed a difficult operation on Luke Branick at the County Hospital, Chicago. It consisted in sewing up a knife-wound that penetrated the outer covering of the heart. Branick was brought to the hospital in almost a dying condition. Dr. Boutller made an incision five inches long extending in the median line through the peritoneum. A gush of dark blood from the previous internal hemorrhage flowed from the incision. Silken sponges were placed between the intestines, and the liver was pulled down and tied.

The surgeon followed the course of the knife. His finger was passed upwards and found an opening in the diaphragm. This settled the question of life and death with the nurse and attendants. The man must be dead. But Dr. West's finger passed on through the opening, when he looked up in surprise and hastily withdrew his hand.

"This man is living. I touched his heart. I felt its pulsation," said he.

The opening into the diaphragm led into the pericardinal cavity. The heart was fluttering and the patient was sinking rapidly. Hastily a suture was passed through the edges of the wound and the opening in the diaphragm was closed. An "M" shaped stick was put into the liver and the upper part of the abdominal cavity was sponged out. The abdominal incision was then closed with iodoform gauze and occlusive dressing. The man was still living and is still alive. The operation was performed a fortnight ago, and yesterday Branick was preparing to be removed to his home. He is twenty-four years old, unmarried, and an engineer by trade.

Notable Anniversaries.

May 30.

542—Date assigned as death of King Arthur, the last champion of original Britons.
1410—Jerome (Hieronymus) of Prague, reformer, burnt at Constance.
1431—Joan of Arc burnt at Rouen.
1574—Charles IX of France died of remorse "in a bloody sweat," some allege—for consenting to massacre of St. Bartholomew.
1640—Peter Paul Rubens, painter, died.
1715—Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax, famous financier and assistant in founding the Bank of England, died.
1744—Alexander Pope, poet, died.
1778—Voltaire (Francois Marie Arouet) died.
1862—Cavalry battle at Booneville, Miss.; Elliot's cavalry raid—first of the kind; Halleck's army entered Corinth.
1863—Battle at Greenwich, Va.
1864—Cavalry battles at Hanover Court House, Ashland and Old Church, Va.
1868—Tornado destroyed $1,000,000 worth of property at Clintonville, Penn.
1880—Earthquake shocks in France and England.
1890—Garfield memorial dedicated at Lakeview, O.; President Harrison and others made addresses.

May 31.

1431—Joan of Arc burned at Rouen, France.
1707—Bishop Simon Patrick, noted theologian, died; born in Lincolnshire, England, September 8, 1626.
1740—Frederick William, second King of Prussia, and father of Frederick the Great, died; born 1688.
1809—Marshal Lannes, Duke of Montebello, died.
1847—Thomas Chalmers, Scotch divine, died.
1855—Dr. Kane sailed from New York on his Arctic expedition.
1855—Charlotte Brontë, novelist, died.
1862—Battle of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks begun; on the same day there were cavalry battles at Neosho, Mo., and Washington, N. C.
1880—Dr. Dio Lewis, hygienist, died; born 1823.
1889—Appalling disaster at Johnstown, Penn., the most destructive that ever occurred in North America; Conemaugh dam burst at 3 P. M.; Johnstown and six villages were swept away with two trains of cars, railroad bridges, etc.; at least 4,000 lives were lost and $25,000,000 worth of property destroyed; about $3,000,000 was contributed to aid the sufferers.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JAMES I. BOWLER,
Livery and Boarding
STABLE.

First-class horses and carriages to let by the season, month or single trip.
Passengers conveyed to and from all boats and cars.
All orders by telephone or left at the office will be promptly attended to.
BRINLEY STREET,
Rear of Kay Street House.

Hazard's Stables,
16 Fillmore Court,
FIRST-CLASS VICTORIAS
With livery, to let by the drive or month.
English Wagonettes for Parties.

C. H. FLETCHER'S
COMBINATION
Sale and Boarding Stable,
Corner Pine and Potter Streets,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Extensive and Direct Shipper of Horses, Carriages and Harnesses.

At bottom prices we have a well-selected stock of fine New York state horses, suitable for gentlemen's and family driving; also a number of heavy draft, in weights from 1,150 to 1,550 lbs., suitable for heavy teaming. Parties using horses should call and see our commodious stock. Democrat wagons by the carloads, and extra fine line of Goddard Phaetons; also heavy and light harnesses.

J. R. JENKINS, Manager.
Telephone 1112-2.

J. H. Rowley & Bro.
Have arrived at their stables,
No. 24 LONG WHARF,
For the season, with
30 HEAD of FINE HORSES
Especially selected for the Newport trade.

One pair of bay horses, 16 hands high, extra style, with fine knee action; one pair of bay cobs, 15.2, weight 2,200 lbs., extra high knee action; one pair of bay cobs, 15.1, weight 2,100 lbs., close built with extra style and action; one pair of bay horses, 15.1, a very stylish road team; one chestnut horse, 16.3, high action and extra style. The balance consist of coach, saddle and gentlemen's driving horses and horses for all work. Call and examine these horses before purchasing elsewhere.
P. S.—Wagonettes to let by the hour or for parties for the ten-mile drive.
H. W. SWAN, Salesman.

CAB SERVICE.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish Cabs and Carriages at prices in accordance with the times.
GEORGE A. FERGUSON,
OFFICE AT 24 BEACH STREET.
Telephone connection.

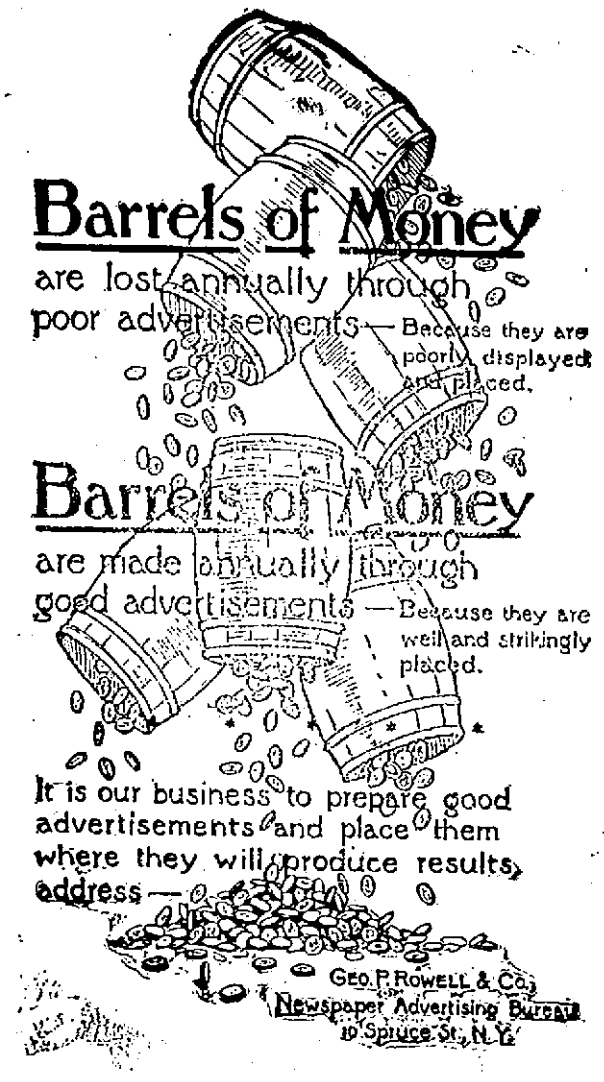
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Hack, Livery and Boarding Stables.
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First-class horses and carriages to rent by the month; also village and dog carts. One four-horse FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH DRAG for parties at short notice. First-class accommodations for wintering horses at our farm. Terms reasonable. We have just added to our establishment a large CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, and shall have on sale a great variety of fine carriages at reasonable prices.
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PUREST, BEST, CHEAPEST,
READY FOR USE.
A pleasure to do your own Painting.
HENRY WOOD'S SONS CO., Boston.

Paper Hangings.
Call and see my new stock of
Ceiling and Sidewall Papers,
Match Borders and Friezes,
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Sanitary Papers,
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AGENT FOR
A. Sanderson & Sons, London, Eng.
Papers and friezes guaranteed free from arsenic.
Joseph Mayer,
Nos. 68 & 70 Spring Street.



E. L. Patstone & Co.,
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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF THE FINEST
BUTTER
ever made, which we sell for **35c.** per lb.
Don't fail to get some.

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Gibson Brothers,
FLORISTS,
115 BELLEVUE AVENUE.
Greenhouses, Malbone Avenue.

All orders for parties and wedding decorations promptly attended to. Places taken care of by the day, month or year.

FINE AND FRESH
Cut Flowers and Plants.
ALSO
FLOWER SEEDS
And everything in the florist line, at
H. J. Hass's
No. 234 THAMES STREET.
Connected by telephone.

Attractive Homes
—AT—
Harrington Park,
BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY,
On the West Shore R. R.,
17 Miles from New York.

The park is being laid out and houses erected according to plans and under the direction of Vaux & Co., Architects and Engineers, Bible House, New York. Lots contain about a quarter of an acre. No lots for sale without houses. Price of houses with lots, about $6,000 and upwards. Property is carefully restricted. Plan of grounds (about 110 acres) will be furnished on application. Full particulars may be had by addressing the owner, S. Carman Harriot, Jr., office Greenwich Fire Insurance Co., 161 Broadway, N. Y. Personally to J. Edward Giles, 127 East Sixteenth Street, N. Y., or to Charles H. Roosevelt, Attorney, 48 Exchange Place, N. Y. Boats connecting with trains of the West Shore R. R. leave West Forty-second Street at 3.30, 7.15, 8.25, 10.45 A. M.; 1.15, 2.45, 4.30, 6.35, 6.30, 8.45, 11.45 P. M. Boats leave Jay Street fifteen minutes earlier than above.

Singer Machines
In all the latest style cabinet work, at
$3.00 per month.
GEO. A. PRITCHARD, Agent 1 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Continental Steamboat Co.
TWO SPECIAL
EXCURSIONS
—TO—
PROVIDENCE
Memorial Day,
Saturday, May 30,
Leaving Newport at 8 A. M. and 11 A. M., returning leave Providence at 1.30 P. M. and 4 P. M., allowing ample time to see the ball game and the procession.
Excursion Tickets only 60 cents.
A. LIVINGSTON MASON, Gen'l Manager.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co
FROM
Fall River for Philadelphia
DIRECT.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM DERRICK WHARF, FALL RIVER, MASS.,
Every Wednesday and Saturday
AT 5 P. M.
CONNECTING AT PHILADELPHIA WITH ALL RAIL AND WATER LINES TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Close connections made with all points on the Old Colony Railroad and connecting roads.
FREQUENT DEPARTURES,
QUICK DESPATCH,
PROMPT DELIVERY.
Mark goods WINSOR LINE.
For rates and other information apply to
J. H. JORDAN, Agent O. C. R. R., or to
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A NEW CURE!
Dr. C. J. Lewis hereby announces that he has at last been persuaded to place his famous remedy on the market so that sufferers may be their own physicians.
KAKO is a sure cure for all secret seases and does not interfere with one's work or meals
SEND NOW for the remedy. Book sent free.
Country patients corresponded with till cured.
Dr. C. J. LEWIS,
No. 129 Friendship Street,
Providence, R. I.
Office hours 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 5 P. M. to 9 P. M.; Sundays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

F. A. ALLAN,
Carpenter and Builder
17 WARNER STREET.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

NEWPORT & WICKFORD
RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.
TIME TABLE
BETWEEN NEWPORT, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND NEW YORK
IN EFFECT MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1891.
via Newport & Wickford R.R. and Steamboat Co. and New York, Boston & Providence R. R.

Leave Newport 7.30 A. M., arrive New York 3.35 P. M.; New Haven 1.20 P. M.; New London 10.25 A. M.; Providence 9.15 A. M.; Boston 11.05 A. M.
Leave Newport 10.30 A. M., arrive New York 4.45 P. M.; New Haven 2.25 P. M.; New London 12.55 P. M.; Providence 12.25 P. M.; Boston 1.55 P. M.
Leave Newport 1.30 P. M., arrive New York 7.30 P. M.; New Haven 5.25 P. M.; New London 3.55 P. M.; Providence 3.15 P. M.; Boston 4.30 P. M.
Leave Newport 4.30 P. M., arrive New York 11.00 P. M.; New Haven 9.05 P. M.; New London 7.50 P. M.; Providence 8.13 P. M.; Boston 7.30 P. M.
Leave Newport 8.15 P. M., arrive Providence 9.55 P. M.; Boston 11.00 P. M.
*Leave Newport 11.15 P. M., arrive New York 7.00 A. M.; New Haven 4.47 A. M.; New London 3.05 A. M.; Providence 5.35 A. M.; Boston 7.00 A. M.

Leave New London 7.20 A. M.; Boston 7.00 A. M.; Providence 8.15 A. M., arrive Newport 9.55 A. M.
Leave New York 5.00 A. M.; New Haven 7.25 A. M.; New London 10.15 A. M.; Boston 10.00 A. M.; Providence 11.10 A. M., arrive Newport 1.00 P. M.
Leave New York 10.00 A. M.; New Haven 12.05 P. M.; New London 1.25 P. M.; Boston 1.00 P. M.; Providence 2.15 P. M., arrive Newport 3.55 P. M.
Leave New York 1.00 P. M.; New Haven 3.05 P. M.; New London 4.32 P. M.; Boston 3.00 P. M.; Providence 5.00 P. M., arrive Newport 7.00 P. M.
Leave New York 5.00 P. M.; New Haven 6.55 P. M.; New London 8.20 P. M.; Providence 7.20 P. M.; arrive Newport 10.40 P. M.
*Leave New York 12.00 midnight; New Haven 2.13 A. M.; New London 3.50 A. M.; Boston 12.00 midnight; Providence 1.20 A. M., arrive Newport 6.25 A. M.

*Daily.
Drawing Room Cars to and from Wickford Junction (sleeping car daily).
Tickets sold and baggage checked at steamer Eolus, Commercial wharf; at Transfer Co.'s office, No. 30 Fludder's block, Bellevue avenue, corner Catherine street.
Drawing Room Chairs can be secured at company's office, Commercial wharf.
J. B. GARDINER, Supt., Providence.
C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.
Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.
On and after Saturday, March 28, 1891, trains will leave Newport for **Boston**, week days, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., a12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Return 5.45, 8.20, a9.20, 11.40 a. m., 3.40, 4.25, b6.00 p. m. **Portsmouth Grove**, c7.35, c10.15 a. m., c2.55 p. m. **Coal Mines**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Bristol Ferry**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Tiverton**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Fall River**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Taunton**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Middleboro'**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Cape Cod**, 7.35 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Plymouth**, 7.35 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **New Bedford**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Fitchburg and Stations on Northern Division**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Lowell**, 7.35 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Cottage City, Oak Bluffs**, 10.15 a. m. **Nantucket**, 10.15 a. m. **Providence**, 7.35 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Return 7.30, 9.55 a. m., 12.40, 4.15 p. m.
SUNDAYS, for **Boston, Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, North Easton, Stoughton, Randolph, South Braintree, Quincy, New Bedford**, 8.00 p. m. Return leave Boston 4.30 a. m. b7 p. m.

aPark Square Station.
bPark Square Station, boat from Fall River.
cWill stop to leave passengers or when flagged.
J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agent, Boston.
E. G. ALLEN, Supt., Boston.
J. H. Jordan, Agent, Newport, R. I.

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT CO.
LEAVE
"CITY WHARF,"
NEWPORT, FOR
PROVIDENCE
WEEK DAYS—8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
SUNDAYS—8.15 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Leave Providence for Newport, week days, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sundays—10 A. M. and 6 P. M.
On and after Monday, June 1,
Leave Newport 8 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; leave Providence 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS ONLY 90 CENTS.
Sundays, 60c.
All freight must be delivered at wharf 30 minutes before boat leaves to insure shipment.
A. LIVINGSTON MASON, General Manager.

FARES REDUCED.
FALL RIVER LINE.
$2.00
TO NEW YORK
For Special Limited Tickets.
REDUCTION TO ALL OTHER POINTS.

Steamers **Puritan** and **Plymouth** in commission. Leave Newport week days at 9 P. M.; Sundays 10 P. M.; due in New York at about 7.30 A. M. Connection by annex boat for Brooklyn and Jersey City on arrival.
RETURNING, steamers leave New York from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray street, at 5.30 P. M. daily, Sundays included. ANNEX CONNECTION from Brooklyn at 5.00, Jersey City at 4 P. M. Eastward steamers touch at Newport at about 3.00 A. M.
For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. J. Greene, Ticket Agent.
J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager,
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent,
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Jamestown Ferries.
Beginning Monday, May 4, 1891, steamers will run as follows:
Steamer Conanicut,
Between Newport and Jamestown.
Leave Jamestown, 6.15, 8.15, 9.45, 11.15 A. M.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. Sundays, 9.45 A. M.; 4 P. M.
Leave Newport, 6.45, 9.15, 10.30 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 2.45, 4.15, 6.15 (or on arrival of Providence boat) P. M. Sundays, 10.15 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.

For Block Island.
On and after Monday, June 1, steamer Geo. W. Danielson, Captain Conley, will leave Commercial wharf daily at 1.30 P. M. Returning leave Block Island daily at 7.30, Sundays excepted, weather permitting.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

THE LINEN CLOSET.

"But surely there are more rooms?"

The young widow who had come down to Garland to hire a little house for the summer had followed the agent into the two-story cottage and was staring about her.

"Only four rooms?" she said. "Surely there were ten—I mean that the house looks larger on the outside."

"Oh, there were ten originally, ma'am," the agent replied. "There were ten, but the rest are boarded up. This is simply the wing, but you have a parlor, a dining room and two bedrooms, besides the little outside kitchen, which is a building by itself, and the rent is actually nominal."

"But the folly of boarding up six good rooms," said the lady. "The parlor with the wainscot and the black marble mantelpiece."

"You know the house?" cried the agent.

"Oh, in houses of this sort you always find a black marble mantel and a wainscot," said the lady. "And on the other side of the hall the sitting room and spare bedroom, and three bedrooms upstairs, and the linen closet and bathroom—the long, dark linen closet."

"The ghost always comes out of that," said the agent.

"Oh, ho!" cried the lady. "The cat is out of the bag. The house is haunted?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the agent. "It has that reputation among ignorant people. But since the main building has been boarded in the figure has never been seen by any one."

"The figure?" asked the lady. "All in white like an ironing board?"

"All in white, but like a pretty girl of sixteen," replied the agent. "I remember the murder myself. My father was in the real estate business where I am now. I was a school boy. I remember how the news ran through the village that Martha Penny had been killed by wild Jack Parker, and how I rushed up with the crowd to see her. Yes, ma'am, I saw her lying weltering in her blood across the threshold of the linen closet."

The lady shuddered and sat down in the large, chintz covered armchair of the room they had entered.

"You can go and play in the garden," she said to the little boy whom she led by the hand. "Don't go out of sight. Now tell me the story, Mr. Brick?"

"Very sensible to send the child away," the agent said. "Well, the facts were these: Martha Penny lived as seamstress with Mrs. Parker. They made her one of the family. Jack fell in love with her. The story goes that she refused him, and that he said that she should never marry any other man. Then she declared that she meant to go away, and she was getting ready to go when she saw him with blazing eyes coming down the passage, and ran into the linen closet. A black servant watched it all. As he passed the door he shot her. They arrested him and took him off to prison. But while the body was waiting for the coroner it disappeared, no one ever knew how. Mrs. Parker had taken to her bed. Black Ann had been afraid to sit in the room with the murdered girl. In the night Martha Penny's corpse vanished.

"The jury made up their minds that Jack was crazy, and he was locked up awhile, though he swore that the pistol went off by accident. When he was let out again his mother was dead. He is quite a rich man, but he never could bear to live on his property. He has a room at the hotel and has let all the land. At first he let the house also, but the tenants were all scared away by the ghost, they said, so five years ago he boarded up the main building and only lets the wing. Every summer people hire it. It is prettily furnished, you see, with new things. The old stuff is all in the old rooms. They do say that they hear noises in the big building; but probably rats make them. And, Mrs. Smith, you don't look like a lady who would be afraid of"—

"Martha Penny's ghost?" interrupted the lady. "Indeed I am not. Poor little Martha would do no one any harm. I should be much more afraid of wild Jack Parker, though he is alive."

"He's an altered man, ma'am," said the agent; "quite broken, though he is rather young in years."

"I'll take the house, Mr. Brick," said the widow, rising and beckoning through the open window to her little boy. "And my servant and I and little Tom will move in on Monday."

They did so, and soon flowers bloomed in the garden and at the window, and the pretty child swung under the elm trees or tossed his ball on the lawn. The mother, reclining in her Mexican hammock, read or crocheted, or walked with her boy when the day grew cool. The maid was pretty and alert. No home in the country seemed less likely to attract ghosts to itself, and Mrs. Smith, when questioned, always said that she had never caught a glimpse of Martha Penny's specter.

But though Mrs. Smith told the truth, she did not tell the whole truth. Sometimes at night—yes, at midnight—when little Tom and the maid were sound asleep, the lady, wrapped in a double gown and with woolen slippers on her feet, would glide out into the hall, and there, with her ear to the light partition that divided the wing from the main building, would listen to feet that went to and fro, to wails and moans, to what seemed to her prayers and to many repetitions of the name "Martha Penny—Martha Penny," but oftenest "Martha" alone. She never spoke of this to any one, and it was plain that she felt no terror, but sometimes she wept bitterly, as if she was very sorry for the poor, wandering ghost.

This went on for months, until one night Mrs. Smith did a strange thing. She arose in the middle of the night and let down the great coil of her brown hair, and braided it in one braid and tied it with white ribbon. She dressed herself all in white and over her head threw a square of tulle. Then she left her house, taking a lantern with her, and stole toward a side door of the main building and tried a key in the lock and entered in.

The place was dry with dust, and dust rolled beneath her feet as she climbed the stairs, and spiders crawled along the balustrades and up the walls. She passed the big chamber and the little chamber and stopped at the linen closet. Opening the door she saw piles of clothes and sheets and towels and pillow cases, once white, but now powdered gray, as though a snow of that hue had fallen on them.

She lowered her lantern and beheld across the sill a stain of blood, and within, on the floor, a deeper one; but she did not shudder; indeed, a smile crossed her face—a pitiful, tender smile.

"Poor little Martha Penny!" she said, and without a quiver or a cry she entered in and shut the door behind her. A small, round window, high up in the wall, let in a little gleam of moonlight, a broken pane admitted a breath of air; but amid the woolen blankets at the further end moths burrowed. She could see their tracks, and a curious smell that lingers in moth eaten wool made the air heavy. Already her lantern's light attracted insects that came through the broken pane above to flutter about it. She closed the slide, and now looked like a very ghost herself—all white in the faint moonlight.

She listened intently. Soon she heard the sound of a door closed carefully, feet upon the stairs, feet in the passage without the door. Some one began to pace slowly up and down.

"Martha," said a voice; "Martha!" Then there was silence. Then again, "Martha! Martha!"

It was a man's voice which spoke. Now it went on:

"They say your ghost haunts this house. I have come here so often and heard nothing, seen nothing. Martha, give me some sign that you hear me."

The widow lifted her hand and tapped lightly on the door.

There was a little cry without, then "Martha" came again, and now the widow spoke:

"You call Martha. She is here. For once, and once only, she is permitted to listen to you. Who are you?"

"The man who loved you—Jack Parker," replied the voice. "May I see you, Martha—angel Martha—may I see you?"

"If you swear not to move—not to try to touch me," said the widow.

"I swear," replied Jack, in a choking voice.

The door of the linen closet moved slowly. The man on his knees in the passage without saw a white draped figure with long braids of hair hanging below its waist.

"My God!" he panted. "Do I see you again, Martha?"

"I am Martha Penny," replied the widow, in a soft whisper. "Why have you called me?"

"To ask your forgiveness," the man replied. "Without it I am lost in this world and the next. Speak to me, sweet angel; tell me that you know that I did not kill you with intent to do so. Let the world think what it will. Tell me you know it was not so—that you knew it even when you fell there, where you stand now—tell me so and save my soul!"

"When I fell," the faint voice whispered, "when the blood gushed from the wound you gave me I believed that you had shot me purposely. In this belief I lost my consciousness. Yes, when I seemed to die I thought you had killed me."

"But now?" asked Jack.

"Oh, unhappy man," replied the spirit, "night after night I have heard your moans; night after night I have heard you swear by all that is holy to your innocence. I do not doubt you now. Be at peace. We shall meet again, and I forgive you."

With a cry the man flung himself upon the floor, and great sobs burst from his bosom.

"At last!" he gasped, "at last. Oh, dear angel, at last. Oh, God be praised!"

The white figure came nearer to the fallen man; it bent over him.

"Jack," it said in more earthly tones, "I am so glad that you did not mean to kill me. Poor boy, you were always handling that revolver recklessly, but you know you threatened me. I loved you, Jack, but I could not marry you your mother was so proud, and yet she had been so good to me, a poor little orphan. So I swore to myself that I would go away and never see you again unless she called me back. That is why I refused you, Jack; that is why."

Thrilling and chilling, Jack lifted himself on his elbow and stared into the veiled face.

"Certainly I am really mad at last," he said.

But the voice, now even more distinct and full of earthly tenderness, went on:

"No, Jack, no, you are quite sane, quite sane. Remember how the body of poor Martha Penny was spirited away. Have you never thought that perhaps she was not dead, though that stupid old doctor, in his dotage, declared her so? Jack, poor Jack, she was alive. But when she came to herself the horror she felt that you should murder her was very great. And yet she did not wish to give any evidence that would send you to prison. She resolved to fly. The old negress helped her away, and lied to cover the act. Jack, I am no ghost, I am alive, I am flesh and blood. Touch my hand, I give you leave. Poor Jack, poor fellow, how you have suffered all these years."

"As they suffer in Hades," he said, and humbly put his lips to the hem of her robe.

"I worked hard for awhile, then a good old man married me," she went on. "He was kind as a father, and I have a little boy. I am a widow now, and I came back to see the old place. I live in the wing that the agent had to let, and night after night I heard you through the partition, weeping and praying forgiveness of my ghost, swearing you did not mean to harm me. And I meant that you should only think my ghost forgave you. But I—I could not help telling the truth, dear Jack, once I saw you so near me and so broken hearted."

Then indeed Jack grew bolder and dared to touch her hands and to lift them to his lips. He was thankful and humble, as though heaven had vouchsafed him a vision of angels, and he left her at her door as he might have parted from one. But after all she was a living woman, he a man who loved her, and ere the autumn leaves fell they were wed.—Mary Kyle Dallas in Fireside Companion.

JOHN S. LANGLEY

DEALER IN

FURNITURE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

FURNISHING UNDERTAKER.

Caskets, Coffins, Robes, etc., furnished on short notice.
Upholstering and Mattress Manufacturer, Draping and Shade Hanging.

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DIRECT IMPORTATION

Strictly High-Grade

Wines and Liquors.

The Hetherston Importing Co.,

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES

44 and 46 Broad Street.

One or more gallons can be shipped C. O. D.

Fine Matured Kentucky Whiskeys, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00 and $7.00 per gallon.
Old Medford, Jamaica and St. Croix Rums, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 per gallon.
Native and Holland Gins, $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00 per gallon.
French and Cognac Brandies, $4.00, $5.50, $7.00 and $9.00 per gallon.
Native Brandies, $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00 per gallon.
Spanish Wines, Sherries and Ports, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 per gallon.
Native Wines, Ports, Sherries, Angelicas, 80c., $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 per gal.

Sole Proprietors of The Hetherston Importing Co.'s ELITE KENTUCKY WHISKEY.

Also a full assortment of cased Imported and Native Champagnes, Clarets, Irish and Scotch Whiskeys, Old Tom Gins, Brandies, etc.

Catalogue will be mailed free, containing complete list of Imported and Native products, many of which they control the sale of.

The Hetherston Importing Co.,

BOSTON, MASS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is

Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

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W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



Dr. Wm. B. Solomon

Specialist in Chronic Diseases.

Office No. 93 No. Main St., opposite E. S. Brown's Dry Goods Store, Fall River, Mass.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 P. M. Consultation free.

Do not class this with ordinary medical advertisements. These physicians have been long before the public as experts in their profession, the father having practiced fifty years the last twenty, and have a reputation in the New England states second to none. All cases treated on a strictly scientific basis. Treatment given

BY MAIL.

The doctor is convinced by long experience, and past successes, that the above cases can be treated successfully by mail. These diseases have unmistakable symptoms, and when described by letter, enable the doctor to prescribe with great accuracy and certainty; this fact has induced him to start a special department for treatment by letter, the charges for which will be so low as to be within the reach of all. Take advantage of this now, as the terms may be raised later on. This is the only opportunity ever offered for obtaining the services of an expert at a trifling expense, which usually can be obtained only at a heavy outlay, beyond the reach of most sufferers. Do not be humbugged by quacks with free prescriptions, patent medicines, so-called medical agencies, companies and the like, who print disgusting books to frighten you into accepting treatment, and then hand your case over to inexperienced assistants. Such persons pretend to cure all malignant diseases with one or two remedies, while true science teaches that the remedy must be suited to the various stages of the disease.

Send for Symptom Blank. Enclose postage stamp.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE,

24 WASHINGTON SQ.

Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

New consignment of Decorated China just received.

Home-made bread and cake always on hand.

Brush Trays, Pitchers, Hairpin and Pin Trays, Bon Bon Trays, Cups and Saucers, Nut Dishes, etc.

Orders taken for all kinds of fine embroidery and sewing.

CLOTHING.

READY MADE or CUSTOM MADE.

In addition to my stock of men's and boys' ready-made clothing I have a large line of samples from which to make to order at slight advance on ready-made prices.

New lot samples received yesterday (May 21)

11 patterns. Suits to Order,	- - -	$15.00
17 " " " " "	- - -	18.00
11 " " Pantaloons "	- - -	5.00
28 " " " " "	- - -	6.00

Also fine assortment of Hats and Furnishing Goods for men and boys.

Laundry Work.

GOOD WORK. PROMPT SERVICE.

Martin E. Bennett,

Next Caswell, Massey & Co.

SCOTCH SUITINGS

OF ALL KINDS,

FOR SALE BY

Otto,

244 Thames Street.

NEW

Spring Woolens.

HENRY D. SPOONER,

200 THAMES STREET.

SPRING SUITS.

We are now opening the most desirable line of spring and summer woolens we have yet shown, and invite inspection of same.

We take particular interest in showing a lot of Scotch tweeds and cashmeres which we have imported direct and which make very stylish suits.

As usual our prices are moderate and we guarantee good work and a perfect fit.

McLennan Bros.

JOHN O'CONNOR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

338 Thames Street,

Branch of 926 6th Avenue, New York, is showing an elegant line of

Foreign and Domestic Woolens

For men's wear. Prices moderate. Pantaloons a specialty.

COAL AND WOOD.

SCHOONER

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS

NOW DISCHARGING

630 tons

PLYMOUTH COAL.

FOR SALE BY

Gardiner B. Reynolds & Co.

ANTHRACITE COAL, RED AND WHITE ASH OF THE BEST QUALITY

of all sizes and well screened, at the

Lowest Market Prices.

Also Oak, Maple and Pine Wood Kindlings.

W. J. SWINBURNE,

173 THAMES STREET.

Telephone.

S. H. Clarke,

STOCK BROKER,

115 1-2 Bellevue Avenue,

Member Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange.

Stocks, Bonds and Mining Shares bought and sold for cash or on margin.

GROCERIES.

ONLY

A few left of those fine English JAMS at

18cts. a Jar.

PELEG BRYER & SON.

John H. Crosby, Jr.,

BELLEVUE AVENUE,

DEALER IN

FINE GROCERIES.

Fresh and Salt Meats, Vegetables of all kinds, Choice Teas, Pure Spices and Coffees, Butter and Cheese from best Vermont and New York dairies constantly on hand. A large variety of standard Canned Goods; also a complete assortment of goods usually kept in a first-class store.

Election Hams,

Small and lean,

Only 12c. a lb.

Fresh RHODE ISLAND EGGS,

22c. a dozen; 5 dozen for $1.

Young Bros.

ESTABLISHED 1814.

NOTICE to CIGAR DEALERS AND SMOKERS.

Having been appointed wholesale agents for Newport by DeRose & Co., we desire to introduce their

Rose Bouquet Vegnera Cheroots,

3 for 5c. at retail.

Jobbing prices to the trade and sample box free with first order.

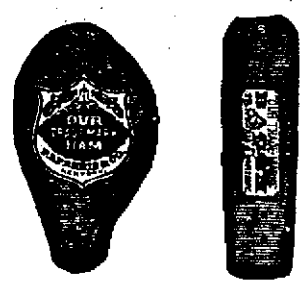
C. Sherman & Co.,

243 & 245 Thames Street.

PROVISIONS.

"OUR TRADE MARK"

Hams and Boneless Bacon



"OUR CONSTANT AIM IS TO MAKE THEM THE FINEST IN THE WORLD."

F. A. FERRIS & COMPANY

Green Mountain Farm

BUTTER,

To be had at the

SEASIDE MARKET

After Monday, May 18.

WILLIAM S. LAWTON.

FOR 35 CENTS

You can buy a very pretty Japanese

Earthern Teapot

Filled with Japan or

OOLONG TEA

—AT—

PHIL. STEVENS'S,

48 & 50 THAMES STREET.

COGGESHALL BROS.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Beef, Veal, Mutton and Lamb.

CURERS OF THE

Celebrated Diamond C Pork Products.

Cor. Washington Sq. and Thames St.

RHODE ISLAND

Spring Lamb

and NEW PEAS

—AT—

SHERMAN & ROONEY'S.

DRY GOODS.

Down Pillows.

Large assortment now on hand in various sizes.

Also hard-stuffed pillows covered with sateen, suitable for hammocks, boats, etc., at 75c. each.

A lot of very handsome Scrim Bed Comforters, very light weight.

G. M. DOCKRAY,

204 Thames Street.

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

Mohairs, Brilliantines, Cashmeres, Plaids, Stripes and Plain Dress Goods

OPENING AT

JAMES H. HAMMETT'S

166 Thames Street.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

FIFTY DOZEN

Ladies' Embroidered Silk HANDKERCHIEFS!

At 31c. each; worth 75c.

Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,

Cor. Thames and Mary Streets.

H. W. LADD CO.,

213-217 Westminster St.,

PROVIDENCE.

Fine Black French Surahs (22 inches wide), 80c. and $1.

Black Armure Royal (24 inches wide), $1.25.

Black Satin Duchess (Usual price $1.50), $1.

All-silk Figured India Silks (24 inches wide), $1.

Colored, in all shades, Faille Francaise (Full 22 inches wide), $1 and $1.25.

Extra Heavy Quality 20-in. Surahs, 50 cents.

PRINTED PONGEE and INDIA SILKS, 59 cents (worth 85c.).

Special attention given to mail orders.

H. W. LADD CO.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

J. E. JONES & CO.

Summer Goods.

Cambrics, Batistes, Outing Flannels, Ginghams and Thin Woolen Dress Goods, in pretty designs and at right prices.

Underwear.

50 dozen Ladies' Jersey Vests at 19c.; good value at 25c.

J. E. JONES & CO.,

20 TO 26 ARCADE,

PROVIDENCE.

YOU CAN GET

These beautiful, luxurious sofas and chairs upholstered in hair in the best manner and covered in any material wanted at very low prices at 80 Mill street. GEO. NASON

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

MARY E. BALDWIN, M. D.,
OFFICE HOURS: 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. 6.30 to 7.30 P. M.
113 Touro St. Telephone number 0722-1.

DR. JOHN S. ENGS
Has removed his dental office from Franklin St. to the Newton Building, at foot of Pelham Street.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF
CHINA and GLASS
TO BE SOLD AT
Aquidneck Hall, June 2, commencing at 10 o'clock and succeeding days at the same hour.

From the store of J. H. Martin, 203 Thames St. removed to hall for convenience of sale.

This will be a splendid opportunity to purchase useful and ornamental goods and of getting outfits for cottages at a bargain, such as Toilet Sets, Dinner Sets, Courses of Plates, Glassware, etc.

Goods can be seen on Monday, June 1, from 2 to 5 P. M.

THOS. BURLINGHAM, Auct'r

AUCTION SALES
Every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

Goods must be sent in by 5 o'clock the Tuesday before sale. Goods at private sale.

W. J. JONES, 14 Mill Street.

AUCTION SALES.
HAVING made the necessary arrangements I am prepared to conduct auction sales of all descriptions at reasonable rates, and would solicit a share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. W. FREEBORNE.
Office hours from 6 to 8 P. M., 116 Spring St.

LAUNDRIES.

Lee Young,
No. 14 Prospect Hill Street
Chinese Laundry.
Three doors from Thames street.

STEAM LAUNDRY.
BEST WORK
Done promptly and collected and delivered free
ATWATER, The Hatter.
288 Thames Street.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS

GAS FIXTURES
—AND—
GLOBES.

LYNCH & SULLIVAN,
11 MILL STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

James Openshaw,
SUCCESSOR TO
McAdam & Openshaw, N. M. Chaffee & Co. and J. G. Weaver, Jr.,
PRACTICAL and SANITARY PLUMBER,
No. 6 MILL STREET.
Telephone connection.

The Daughters of the Late Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan
Will continue the purchase and sale of Ladies and Gentlemen's
Cast Off Clothing,
At the same place of business
142 Spring Street.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES
Will be given and EXPRESS CHARGES PAID to all parcels from without the city, as neither to

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE

James H. Barney, Jr.,
BROKER.
STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.
Private wires.
No. 301 1-2 Thames Street.

Special Notice!
All my stock of China, Crockery, Glassware and Novelties will be sold at auction at Burlingham's, Mill St., June 2.
J. H. MARTIN,
203 Thames Street.

FOR
TWO DOLLARS:
21 1-2 lbs. Granulated Sugar,
3 lbs. Tea, any kind.
F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,
16 & 20 Washington Square.

187 Thames St.
MAIN COAL OFFICE.

Perry Brothers
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, etc.,
WALL PAPERS, WINDOW SHADES, DRAPERY MATERIALS.
Carpet and Curtain Upholstery by experienced workmen.
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.,
138 THAMES STREET.

TODAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Let—Rooms; 4th page.
For Sale—Victoria; 4th page.
Wanted—Situation; 4th page.
For Sale—Dog Carts; 4th page.
To Let—Furnished Rooms; 4th page.
Wickford Line—Time Table; 6th page.
Japanese Trading Co.—Notice; 1st page.
Continental S. B. Co.—Time Table; 6th page.
Wanted—Situation for Housework; 4th page.
Block Island Steamer—Time Table; 6th page.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Mr. C. C. Baldwin has arrived at his cottage.

—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Barger of New York arrived last night.

—The family of Mr. A. A. Low are at their cottage on Ridge road for the season.

—Mrs. William Post is at her cottage on Bellevue avenue, near Ruggles avenue.

—The dress parades at Fort Adams will be at 9 A. M. instead of 10 o'clock, as before reported.

—Mr. William F. Burden and family of New York have arrived at the Chickering cottage for the season.

—Mr. August Belmont's new forty-six-footer, Mineola, will have her first trial today over the Larchmont course.

—Miss Kissam, Mrs. W. A. Kissam, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Busk, Miss Busk and Mr. J. L. Busk sailed for Europe today.

—Mr. James Hazard Wilson and family of New York will arrive at their cottage near Coddington Point, in a few days.

—The members of the New Bedford Royal Arcanum lodge will stop in this city Tuesday on their excursion to West Point, N. Y.

—Only nine barrels of fish were shipped to New York last night, while two hundred and forty-nine were forwarded to Philadelphia.

—Mr. Florence Mahoney, who was so badly injured by a fall from the new Goelet house, on the Cliffs, about a month ago, is able to be out.

—Among the late arrivals are Mr. Augustus Whiting and Mr. W. S. Wells of New York, and Mr. George W. Butts, Jr., of Providence.

—The E. M. Neill cottage on Kay street, recently sold at auction to be moved off, has been torn down by the purchaser, who could find no suitable lot on which to move it.

—Manager Smith yesterday opened the Western Union branch office in the Casino lobby. The office is situated in a portion of the new and enlarged ticket office, and is in charge of Mr. S. B. Hobb.

—Mr. George R. Fearing, Jr., will represent Harvard in the inter-collegiate games at the Berkeley Oval, New York city, this afternoon, taking part in the high jump and the high and low hurdle contests.

—After the brilliant illumination of the State House for the past few days, when both floors were lighted till long after midnight, the old structure presented a very gloomy appearance last night; even the clock was in darkness.

—The tulip beds on the Mall at Washington square have gone out of bloom, and next week will be replaced by beds of geraniums and foalige plants. The rhododendrons about the Perry statue are coming out and will shortly be in full bloom.

—Mr. J. H. Martin has closed his crockery store on Thames street and removed the goods to Burlingham's auction room, where they will be sold next week. Mr. Martin giving his entire attention to his sporting goods store on Washington square.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Murdock, Mrs. C. A. Smith and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Jewett and W. H. H. Davis of Boston; H. G. Hill and family; R. N. McVeigh, A. K. Prince and Dr. C. W. Jackson of New York, and J. Koopman and S. Koopman of Holland are at The Aquidneck.

—Mr. James Munroe Bryer of this city will be married at South Auburn, Maine, on Tuesday evening next to Miss Cora Amanda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alpheus Rollins of South Auburn. Mr. and Mrs. Bryer will be at home at No. 7 Bay View avenue in this city after June 24.

—The wife of ex-Councilman William M. Austin died at her residence on Spring and Pelham streets last night after a brief illness. Mrs. Austin was the daughter of the late Laurent Nicolai, and was an estimable woman, giving generously and unostentatiously of her store for the care and comfort of the sick.

—News has been received here of the death of another well-known cottager, Mrs. Mary Mason Jones of New York. The deceased, who was upwards of ninety years of age, owned and occupied a cottage on Harrison avenue for many years, and was one of the oldest and best known of Newport's summer residents. She was one of the largest holders of real estate in the city.

—Steamer Pilgrim, now having her annual spring overhauling at the Old Colony repair shop, will probably complete her repairs in a short time, and will go on the dry dock at New York on the 10th, taking her place on the double service line, from the New York end on Monday the 15th. Steamer Providence, which is now ready to go on the line, will make her first trip on the double line from this end on Saturday, the 13th, making one round trip before the Pilgrim goes on.

—Captain William Brightman took a jolly party out yesterday in steamer Fearless, to show the rusty country legislators how fish are taken and handled after being seined. The party consisted of Colonel Melville Bull, State Auditor Landers, Mr. Charles P. Bennett, assistant secretary of state; Senators Mowry, Read, Andrews, Blake, Seabury and Cranston, Representative George Hendricks and Mr. Stephen G. Edwards. Senator Cranston and Mr. Hendrick were the only members of the party who voted the excursion a failure, they being seasick.

—Secretary Tracy yesterday afternoon ordered a court martial to meet at the Torpedo Station on Tuesday next, for the trial of Lieutenant-Commander Henry W. Lyon, on a charge of negligence in allowing tug Triana to be stranded on the 15th of March last in going to the rescue of the Galena and the Nina. Lieutenant Commander Lyon has a fine record, particularly in connection with the Samoan wreck, and on the occasion of the wreck of the Galena and Nina he volunteered to go to the rescue in bad weather. His vessel stranded by the officer in charge mistaking a lantern carried by a life saving patrol for a lighthouse.

—Steamer Eolus of the Newport & Wickford line on Monday enters upon her summer time table, as already announced, making the early and late trips to New York. Steamer George W. Danielson on the same day begins her summer running time, making daily trips between this city and Block Island. These changes will make corresponding changes in the arrival and departure of the mails, giving the early and late mails between this city and the outside world, and also giving a daily mail to Block Island. Postmaster Fay has not yet completed his arrangements for the mails, and cannot till after a few days; he, however, hopes to be able to give the public somewhat better facilities than ever before enjoyed.

—The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Juliana Cutting, widow of Robert L. Cutting, were held Friday morning at Grace Church, New York. The services were conducted by Bishop Potter, assisted by Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church; Rev. Dr. John S. Tucker, D. D., of Troy, N. Y., and Rev. Dr. William Wilberforce Newton of Pittsfield, Mass. The casket containing the remains was enshrouded with floral offerings. Colonel Walter Cutting, brother of the late Robert L. Cutting, his wife and three daughters of Pittsfield, Mass.; Robert L. Cutting, Jr., and Walter Cutting, the only two surviving children, attended the services. The interment was at Greenwood. There were no pall-bearers.

COMING VISITORS.

The following is a list of those who have taken suites at the Ocean House for the coming season, and it will be seen that many prominent families are represented:—

New York—Mr. and Mrs. William G. Read, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Williams, Mrs. M. E. Hotchkiss, Mr. Andrew H. Sands, Mr. Robert L. Cutting, Mr. William Austin, Mrs. M. H. White, Mr. S. B. French, Louis Aiman, Charles R. Fowler and family.

Montreal—Dr. James Perrigo, Mrs. Perrigo and family, E. A. Cowley and family, A. E. Chandler.

Philadelphia—Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Darley, Miss Baldwin.

Chicago—Archbishop Feehan, Miss Feehan.

Milwaukee—Abbott Lawrence.

Norfolk—Mrs. Walker, Miss Anna Walker, Norfolk, Va.

Denver—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Thompson.

Providence—Mr. and Mrs. John E. Troup, Miss Troup.

Boston—Mr. and Mrs. Ronald A. Stuart, Mrs. J. Amory Codman, Miss Codman, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wilson.

Croton-on-the-Hudson—Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Farrington, the Misses Farrington.

Bristol, R. I.—Mrs. Theodosia D'Wolf Cott.

Washington—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Early, Miss Early.

Plainfield, N. J.—Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, Miss Hyde.

POLICE NOTES.

One member of the police searching party for Phœnix wants $6 in order that he may purchase a new pair of trousers. He claims that the pair he wore were ruined in the swamps through which he traveled.

Thomas Daily, one of the party who were out "painting the town a crimson color" last Saturday night, has been fined $5 and costs.

Barney Brady has been arrested for drunkenness.

Cornelius Donovan and Timothy Corcoran had quite a lively "scrapping" match at a late hour last night. It is alleged that Donovan keeps liquor for sale at his residence, No. 19 Meeting street, where the row took place. Corcoran called for whiskey, and then desired the bottle, which he was refused. The pair then clinched and subsequently Corcoran, so it is reported, took a stove cover and hit Donovan two blows on the head, inflicting ugly wounds. Several women were in the place at the time. Donovan refuses to prosecute for fear that the authorities might attempt to prove that he was engaged in selling liquor without a license.

There was a lively scene at the residence of Henry B. Colfax, in Young's block, at about daylight this morning. Colfax thought that he heard a noise in his bedroom, and his impressions, much to his subsequent regret, were well founded. He left his bed and saw a big, burly man before him. The pair grappled, but Colfax, who is in poor health, got the worst of the encounter, and was struck in the stomach several times. He kept to the fore, however, until he had his man on the sidewalk. The matter was reported at the Police Station, and two hours later Officer Barker arrested a man whom he found asleep in an omnibus. Colfax and one of his boarders subsequently identified the prisoner as Charles Willis, who had formerly boarded with Mr. Colfax. The boarder also recognized the coat which Willis wore as one that had been taken from his room. Willis is a good painter and has been on a spree. He found the front door open, and entered. He disclaims any intention of committing any misdemeanor, and he certainly cannot be charged with "breaking" in. Judge Baker remanded the prisoner until the authorities could make a further and a more thorough investigation.

ARTIFICIAL IRRIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is only twenty-one years since irrigation on a large scale first was attempted in this country. In 1870 the Greeley Union Colony was founded in northern Colorado on a barren plain, and an experimental system of ditching was begun in imitation of the irrigation fields in Utah territory. Now, from 1,500 to 2,000 carloads of potatoes a year are shipped from Greeley. At the same time was founded the city and colony of Riverside in Southern California, now the center of the Pacific coast orange culture, the value of its shipments last year being nearly $2,000,000. The next year saw the foundation of the Fresno Colony in central California; which started the raisin industry, and produced last year some 18,000,000 pounds of fruit. The success of these undertakings has been due entirely to artificial irrigation. Their success led to similar ventures throughout the area west of the Rocky mountains, and today the Secretary of Agriculture reports that in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, western Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming over thirteen million acres are under ditch, that is, subject to irrigation, and over seven million acres are actually irrigated.

This stupendous and sudden change in the methods of agriculture is revolutionizing the conditions of life and society on the great plains and in parts of the western slopes. On the Great Plains cattle ranching is giving place to grain raising, and along the Pacific grain raising, as in the wheat-growing district of California, is giving place to fruit farming. The large holdings taken up by ranchmen and by farmers of the last generation are now subdividing rapidly into small farms of from ten to a hundred acres, for the soil of even the most barren valleys of the Great American Desert is rich in phosphates and when irrigated produces on the same area double the grain raised from lands naturally moistened, and crops of roots and vegetables from five to ten fold greater, while in parts they are unexcelled for the growth of semi-tropical fruits, such as olives, oranges, grapes, figs, prunes, as well as hemp and tobacco. Such small farms are springing up in New Mexico, on the Staked Plains of Texas, and on the desert lands of Arizona, especially in the valley of Salt river. In California the change has already produced very important effects, as is shown by the enormous gain in population in the last decade of the eleven counties most interested in irrigation. This increase is counted at seven hundred and fifty-three per cent., as compared with thirty-nine per cent. for the state at large.

Nothing more is needed to show that irrigation is both practicable and profitable. It is noteworthy, however, that in Gallatin county, Montana, one hundred and twenty-five bushels of oats have been raised to the acre, and near Helena one hundred and thirteen bushels of wheat, on land irrigated by ditches from mountain streams; and in the Antelope valley, which is part of the notorious Mojave Desert of California, wheat was harvested in 1890 that took the prize in competition with all Southern California. Similarly, in eastern Washington, in Idaho and in Montana the most valuable fruit land is in the districts that depend for fertility absolutely on irrigation.

Throughout the rainless or comparatively rainless region, the sources of water supply are various and ample. Wherever there are mountain streams, the process is simple; the streams are dammed and their water stored in large reservoirs. Where rivers flow through sandy or gravelly plains, the saturated gravel adjacent to the banks is tapped by so-called sub-cabals, that utilize an indefinite amount of the seepage from the river. Where there are neither streams nor rivers, but open valleys passing through beds of porous soil which absorb all the rainfall from the mountains, this subsoil drainage is collected in large ditches where the gravel beds meet the prairies. When these methods fail, recourse is had to artesian wells. The Rocky mountains and the Sierras are like huge sponges that absorb the rainfall and deposit it below in porous storehouses that are waiting to be tapped. There is, thus, a sheet of subterranean water of incalculable extent moving slowly under the desert to the Pacific. In the Great Plains region there are now some 1,400 flowing artesian wells and four times as many wells showing artesian pressure, all supplied by the drainage of the Rockies.—[New York Sun.

For additional Local News see third and fifth pages.

TOILET SETS
At Reduced Prices
During this week.
14 sets at $2.00; former price $2.50
10 sets at 2.50; former price 3.00
9 sets at 4.00; former price 4.50
ERASTUS P. ALLAN,
131 & 133 Thames Street.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

JUST ARRIVED FOR
PINNIGER & MANCHESTER
A cargo of extra quality, first-growth
Virginia PINE WOOD.
This wood is large, 4 feet, 4 inches long, unusually dry and straight grained, thus making it easy to split—in fact it is the very best wood for kindlings.
PERRY MILL WHARF,
341 THAMES STREET.

House Cleaning.
We are making a special effort to please and accommodate the public in our carpet-cleaning department at this season. Send us your carpets and rugs at once.
Mattresses renovated and made over. Furniture dipped in naphtha.
Lace Curtains and draperies a special feature. Blankets scoured without shrinking them. Family washing by the week or month.
First-class laundry work guaranteed. Orders by telephone to
J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,
306 Thames Street, or at the Works.
NEWPORT LAUNDRY CO.,
Pond Ave. and Warner St.

ON FIRE WITH ECZEMA.
Terrible Sufferings of Little Baby. Seven Doctors and Two Hospitals Fail. Cured by Cuticura.



My baby boy, 5 months old, broke out with eczema. The itching and burning was intense; the eczema spread to his limbs, breast, face and head, until he was nearly covered; his torturing agonies were pitiable to behold; he had no peace and but little rest night or day. He was under treatment at different times at two hospitals and by seven doctors in this city without the least benefit; every prescription of the doctors was faithfully tried, but he grew worse all the time. For months I expended about $3 per week for medicines, and was entirely discouraged. I purchased CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA RESOLVENT and followed the directions to the letter. Relief was immediate, his sufferings were eased, and rest and sleep permitted. He steadily improved and in six weeks was entirely cured, and has now as clear a skin and is as fair a boy as any mother could wish to see. I recommend every mother to use it for every Baby Humor.
MRS. M. FERGUSON,
80 W. Brookline St., Boston.

Cuticura Remedies
The greatest skin cures, blood purifiers and humor remedies of modern times, instantly relieve the most agonizing forms of eczema and psoriasis and speedily, permanently, economically and infallibly cure every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply diseases and humors of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, when all other methods and best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.



OLD FOLKS' PAINS.
Full of comfort for all Pains, Inflammation and Weakness of the Aged is the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing strengthening plaster. New, instantaneous and infallible.

Sanford's Radical Cure For Catarrh.
Cure Begins from First Application, and is Rapid, Radical and Permanent.

It is the mucous membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established, it eats into the very vitals, and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, trammelling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, tainting the breath, and killing the refined pleasures of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assaults the membranous lining and envelops the bones, eating through the delicate coats, and causing inflammation, sloughing and other dangerous symptoms. Nothing short of total eradication will secure health to the patient, and all alleviatives are simply procrastinated sufferings. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, by Inhalation and by Internal administration, rarely fails; even when the disease has made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell and taste have been recovered, and the disease thoroughly driven out.

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